



U.S. Trade Deficit Narrows Slightly; Markets Are Cool

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit dipped slightly in October to \$10.55 billion, the government said Wednesday, but exports fell and financial markets were disappointed.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve board reported that factories, mines and utilities operated in November at their highest level in nine years, raising fears of inflation.

The rate of factory use raised concerns that U.S. manufacturers may not be able to continue producing for export while meeting domestic demand. That could stifle the export boom, which has been the main factor in shrinking the trade deficit this year.

The trade deficit shrank by \$320 million, or 2.9 percent, from a seasonally adjusted \$10.67 billion in September, as imports decreased

more than exports, the Commerce Department reported.

Exports dropped \$320 million, or about 1 percent, to \$27.67 billion, while imports fell \$640 million, or about 2 percent, to \$38.02 billion.

Through October, the overall merchandise trade deficit has been running at an annual rate of \$136.1 billion, 20 percent below the all-time high of \$170.3 billion last year.

The markets greeted the mixed economic signals with a negative performance. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved lower Wednesday, with the Dow Jones industrial average falling 9.24 points to close at 2,134.25 (Page 11).

The dollar also fell against most major foreign currencies in New York as traders said they had hoped to see greater improvement in the deficit. (Page 17)

Prices of U.S. Treasury bonds were mostly weaker by the end of trading, pressured by the dollar's move.

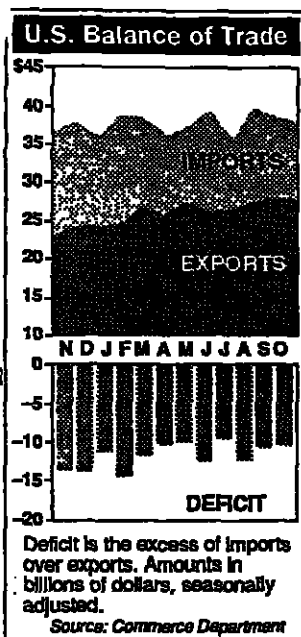
A lower dollar would help reduce the trade deficit by making U.S. products less expensive overseas, generating sales, and by raising the price of foreign products in the United States.

But Reuters reported that Robert Giordano of Goldman Sachs & Co. said, "The trade adjustment process has really stalled out at current exchange rates."

"That suggests that without a weaker dollar or a weaker economy, neither of which we have at the moment, it will be tough to get further decreases in the deficit."

Despite the more pessimistic tone of private economists, administration officials said the trade numbers were welcome news because they indicated a downward trend.

Commerce Secretary C. William Verity Jr. said the United States was heading for a 20 percent im-



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Union members in central Madrid clapping hands in defiance of police during the strike Wednesday.

8 Million Strike Crippling Spain

By Paul Delaney
New York Times Service
MADRID — A one-day strike by workers protesting the Socialist government's economic policies brought commerce, industry and transportation throughout Spain to a standstill Wednesday, underscoring widespread dissatisfaction with the government.

Defying pleas from Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to negotiate, nearly eight million workers out of a work force of 10 million stayed off their jobs. Mr. Gonzalez estimated that the strike cost more than \$3 billion.

The huge response left union leaders euphoric and government officials facing a difficult future. At a news conference, Mr. Gonzalez again urged dialogue.

"I repeat my wish to talk with the unions and reach agreement on the Spanish economy today and on the possibilities of a social and economic policy for tomorrow, next year and 1992," he declared.

Jose Manuel de la Poma, organization secretary of the Workers' Commissions, one of the unions, said that its leaders were pleased, "even euphoric."

"The strike exceeded our most optimistic calculations," he said. "This is a historical work stoppage, never before seen in our country. There obviously is no other option but a serious reflection on what this means for the country."

The action was the climax of at least two years of complaints by union leaders that government anti-inflationary economic policies and the prolonged boom in Spain had benefited business, but not most workers.

During that period, relations between the Socialist Workers Party and its trade union ally, the General Union of Workers, eroded to the point that the union for the first time joined forces with the Communist-led Workers' Commissions to sponsor the biggest general strike since 1934.

International flights were cancelled and bus, train and subway services were at a minimum. Hospitals and other emergency services also provided only minimum service. Actors, soccer players and journalists refused to work.

There was some violence on picket lines. At least two bombs were set off, and dozens of people were arrested.

Madrid, Barcelona and other major cities were deserted. Most shops, restaurants, factories, museums and office buildings, including government offices, were closed.

Less than a dozen injuries, none serious, were reported.

A government spokesman, Miguel Gil, acknowledged that the strike had been widely headed, but said that many people stayed away from work out of fear of violence.

Many believe that the strong show of force will force Mr. Gonzalez to alter his policies or call elections earlier than those scheduled for 1990.

The seriousness of the breach between the government and the General Union of Workers was highlighted last year when Nicholas Redondo, general secretary of the union, resigned his seat in parliament over economic policies. He and Mr. Gonzalez had worked together in clandestine political activity under Franco.

In holding fast to his policies, Mr. Gonzalez was aided by a lack of strong opposition from left or right, and he largely ignored the protests of labor leaders. The economy was the best performing in the European Community.

But Mr. Redondo insisted that workers should reap more from the boom. Last month, he and Antonio Gutierrez Vazquez, general secretary of the Workers' Commissions, agreed on a general strike, the first by the General Union of Workers against fellow Socialists.

The issue became a personal duel between Mr. Gonzalez and Mr. Redondo that degenerated into name-calling by the two sides.

The strike, an embarrassment to the Socialists, came two weeks before Spain takes over the presidency of the European Community for the first time.

U.S. Shift On PLO Reported

A New Statement By Arafat Seems To Satisfy Shultz

WASHINGTON — The United States decided on Wednesday to open direct talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization, saying the PLO had met the conditions for beginning a dialogue on Middle East peace, a U.S. television network reported.

The Cable News Network quoted State Department officials as saying that direct talks between U.S. and PLO officials would begin near PLO headquarters in Tunisia. It gave no further details.

Enough, Arafat Says
Edward Cody of The Washington Post reported earlier from Geneva.
Yasser Arafat said Wednesday night that the PLO had made as many concessions as possible in seeking to open a dialogue with the United States.

"Enough is enough!" Mr. Arafat said at a news conference, repeating the statement two more times for emphasis. "Enough is enough! Enough is enough!"

"What do you want?" he added. "Do you want me to strip leases?"

His frustration revolved around a Swedish-mediated campaign to draw from him a series of statements that would include the Reagan administration to open a political dialogue with the PLO.

It was rumored in Washington, meanwhile, that the new Arafat language had been accepted by the United States and that Mr. Shultz was ready to announce U.S. readiness to open a preliminary dialogue with the PLO.

Mr. Arafat, responding to accusations from Israel and the United States that PLO positions remained ambiguous, insisted Wednesday that they had been made amply clear in the Palestine National Council's political statement Nov. 15 in Algiers and his own speech on Tuesday before the United Nations General Assembly meeting in Geneva.

At the same time, he shifted his language slightly from that used in the speech on two key points.

Referring to acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, he omitted the usual addition of Palestinians' right to self-determination. And on terrorism, he declared that the PLO "renounces" such practices rather than "condemns" them, which has been the PLO position.

Displaying impatience with such emphasis on fine-tuning, however, Mr. Arafat warned that continued haggling over language or accusations that he was trying to fool public opinion would be "damaging and counterproductive."

"All remaining matters should be discussed around the negotiating table and in the international conference," he said, referring to his call for a Middle East peace conference. Then he asked to be quoted as saying: "We want peace. We are committed to peace. We

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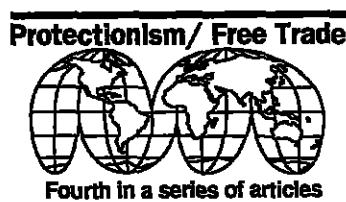
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Fortress Europe: As Internal Barriers Fall, Will Outside Walls Go Up?

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — Somewhere along the rock-strewn road to its post-1992 single market, the European Community has picked up an unwanted traveling companion, the specter of a Fortress Europe.

At the headquarters of the EC Commission in Brussels, they hear it with a wailing cry.

But over the past few months Fortress Europe has become part of the standard shorthand of the EC's trading partners. The fear it expresses is that the European



Protectionism/Free Trade
Fourth in a series of articles

Community may fortify its outer walls even as it dismantles its internal ones.

The fears are hard to nail down, largely because there is nothing concrete to justify them, community officials argue. But the unease has heightened the

wider anxiety that the industrial countries may be forming powerful, competing economic blocs, from which the rest of the world could be increasingly barred by protectionist ramparts.

"The single market is in principle unobjectionable," said Sidney Golt, a former top British trade negotiator. "But it would be disturbing if a united Europe was more protectionist than the individual European countries."

"It is a danger that could be very troublesome to the international trading system over the next two, three, or four years," he said.

Reflecting the anxieties of developing countries, the Indian minister of commerce, Dinesh Singh, said, "Naturally, we all have concerns about whether the community will become protectionist or continue to allow us the same access."

Any suggestion of protectionist intent is angrily rejected by both the EC Commission and the 12 member governments. "Every economic statistic proves that it would be absurd for the community to tend towards protectionism," the commission said in its first statement, in October, on the external implications of the single market.

As the world's largest exporter, the European Community accounts for 20 percent of world trade, against 15 percent for the United States and 9 percent for Japan.

The community, the commission said, has "a fundamental interest in free and open world trade." Many economists agree. "For the world's biggest trader, it would be suicide to close the doors," an international economist said.

However true that may seem, it has not ended the argument. Fears of a Fortress Europe remain widespread both outside the EC and to some extent inside

it. They are particularly strong in the community's major trading partners, the United States and Japan, and in the newly industrializing economies.

"The United States and Japan are torn between fear of exclusion and eagerness to share in the benefits" of a single market, said Christopher Johnson, chief economic adviser to Lloyd's Bank in London.

Many of those who fear a Fortress Europe do not believe that the community will turn protectionist as a matter of

Klosk Suspect Is Held In Palme Case

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — A 41-year-old convicted murderer was arrested on Wednesday on suspicion of killing Prime Minister Olof Palme nearly three years ago.

Assistant Prosecutor Axel Morath said the suspect had been questioned earlier in the investigation, but that "further investigation is necessary." Arrest on suspicion is the second step in a procedure that can lead to formal charges.

Mr. Morath did not name the suspect.



Clayton Yeutter was nominated as U.S. agriculture secretary. Page 6.

General News

- An obscure general, 50, was reported to be the new Soviet military commander. Page 2.
- Vietnam and the Vatican are taking cautious steps toward reconciliation. Page 7.

Business/Finance

- Deutsche Bank will enter the life insurance business next autumn. Page 13.

Down Close

	The Dollar in New York
Down	DM 1.7386
9.24	Pound 1.8285
	Yen 122.70
	FF 6.945

Time, Armenia's Foe, Is Beating the Rescuers

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
LENINAKAN, U.S.S.R. — It is a combat zone here in northwest Armenia, one week after the mountains convulsed in an earthquake of heart-breaking dimensions. The enemy is time, and it is winning.

As workers in the stricken cities of Leninakan and Spitak probed the rubble Wednesday in faint hope of finding the last few survivors, authorities laid plans for a massive evacuation of survivors who have shown little willingness to leave.

Officials in Spitak said that by Friday, they plan to begin bulldozing what was once a city of 20,000, and sowing the ruins with lime and disinfectant before undertaking the improbable task of rebuilding the city.

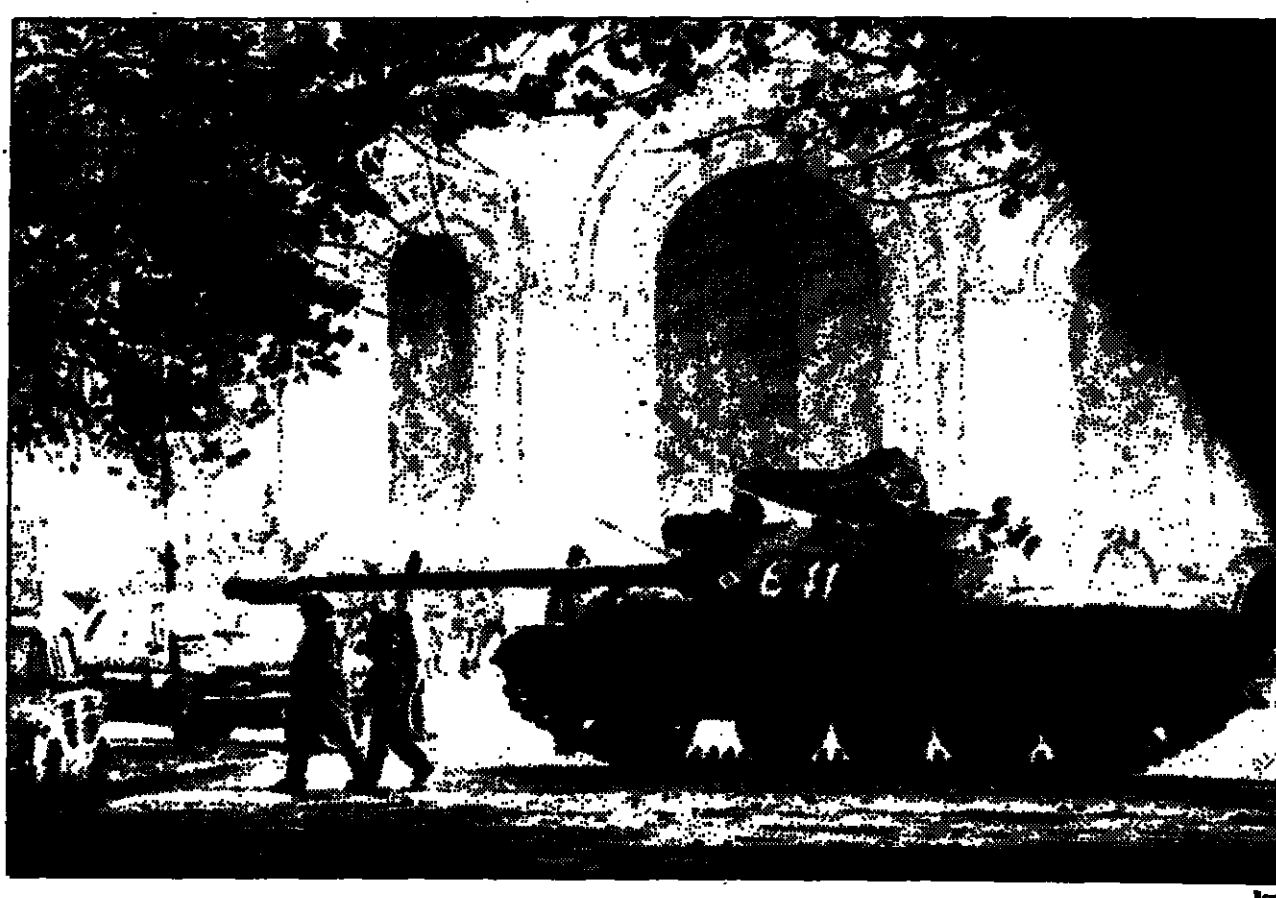
In Leninakan, where 290,000 people lived before the Dec. 7 quake, authorities insisted that they had not committed themselves to a complete evacuation. But one Soviet construction engineer involved in the rescue effort said that the choice was inescapable: either forced relocation of many thousands who still inhabit the spectral city, or a serious risk of epidemic from bodies decomposing under collapsed buildings.

"For the moment they are evacuating on a voluntary basis," said the engineer, who spoke on the condition he not be named. "But they have been discussing the evacuation of the whole population because it is already clear that it is impossible to take all the dead bodies out of the ruins, and there is the risk of epidemic if people remain."

A 160-mile (260-kilometer) hitchhiking tour of the devastated zone — in a truck delivering rescuers from a Ukrainian mountain climbing club, in an army colonel's jeep and in the car of a grieving Leninakan man — was filled with indelible images of despair.

- Paruir Karapatikyan, a worker in the now demolished Spitak sugar factory, in the first light of dawn, prowling through the coffins and frozen corpses laid out in the city soccer stadium, moaning in agony as he searched for his lost daughter.
- Families squatting huddled in a freezing drizzle, waiting for French patrol dogs to sniff the ruins of their home in Leninakan.

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A Soviet Army tank at an intersection in central Yerevan as a curfew and a state of emergency continued in the Armenian capital.

A Few Hurdles Might Help the Good Life in Scandinavia

By Tyler Marshall
New York Times Service
COPENHAGEN — A British consultant was recalling how Swedish delegates to an international economic conference that she attended in the 1950s were quickly dubbed "the quiet men" by other participants.

"They arrived punctually, were always very polite and well dressed, but stuck together and rarely opened their mouths," said the consultant, Jean Phillips-Martinson, who advises businesses on cultural stereotypes. "That was 30 years ago, and nothing has changed since."

Learning to stick together and blend

and conformity that still dictates the shape of life in the Scandinavian nations of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, three of the world's most prosperous countries.

With a population of only 18 million — roughly that of greater New York City — strewn over an area the size of all Central Europe, the Scandinavian countries retain the aura of small communities where everyone knows everyone.

Amid the gleaming stainless steel and polished glass, the unlit streets and scrubbed, blond, Protestant faces, few stand out from the crowd.

In Scandinavia, consensus and compromise are a way of life. There are few incentives to excel.

In Norwegian schools, grades no longer exist for pre-teen students, and the message in classrooms throughout the region — nurtured as much by the absence of reward and the example of life around them as by any overt policy — is that to be average is to be safe.

"We don't admire big stars or heroes very much," said Jacob Vechel-Petersen, director of the Institute for Social Sciences Research in Copenhagen. "The man in the street is our hero."

Even for those with power, that seems to be the role model.

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden carries his own bags, lives in a rented apartment and, by law, opens his

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Namibia: New Outlook By Soviets

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
BRAZZAVILLE, Congo — History has come full circle in southern Africa since 1974 with the signing here on Tuesday of a historic agreement for the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola in exchange for the independence of Namibia by next Nov. 1.

In the era of Leonid I. Brezhnev, Moscow argued that the world —

NEWS ANALYSIS

and particularly the Third World — was moving inexorably toward Communism, and a nudge of destiny by the Soviets was regarded as a natural indulgence, costly though it might be.

Newly liberated Portuguese colonies like Angola and Mozambique were obvious windows of opportunity for the Soviets, who had supported the nationalist guerrilla revolutions in those countries.

Moscow poured in billions of rubles in military and economic aid to prop up the Marxist people's republics that had been left bankrupt by the flight of the white colonialists. It also provided the ready-made social and economic systems that would govern the infant black nations, to use the analogy of the United States and its free-market allies.

It was this backdrop that made all the more remarkable the spectacle of a U.S. assistant secretary of state, Chester A. Crocker, and a Soviet deputy foreign minister, An-

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Obscure General, 50, Is Said to Be New Soviet Military Chief

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Colonel General Mikhail Moiseyev, an unusually young and little-known Soviet officer who commands the Far Eastern military district, has been appointed the chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, according to authoritative Soviet and U.S. sources.

General Moiseyev, 50, a specialist in Soviet military ideology and training, is considered close to General Dmitri T. Yazov, the Soviet defense minister.

Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci, who met General Moiseyev during a visit to the Soviet Far East in June, said Tuesday, "He impressed me as being very sharp, and I recall in my reporting on the meeting saying that we should watch him because he was a comer." He added that the general was "obviously a Yazov man."

General Moiseyev would be the youngest Soviet armed forces chief of staff since the period immediately after World War II. He would replace Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, 65, a higher-ranking official who figured prominently in U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations and occasionally in Moscow press conferences on military matters.

As President Mikhail S. Gorbachev was announcing huge unilateral troop cuts last week, Soviet officials said Marshal Akhromeyev was resigning for health reasons.

The appointment of his successor, which has not been announced in Moscow, was revealed by a senior Soviet military official to visiting U.S. experts late last week. Other knowledgeable Soviet officials confirmed the appointment to the visitors, and a Washington Post correspondent in Moscow, Michael Dobbs, obtained independent confirmation from an authoritative Communist Party source.

General Yazov was promoted to head the Defense Ministry during the reshuffle of military leaders ordered by Mr. Gorbachev after a young West German pilot landed a light plane near Red Square in Moscow in May 1987.

U.S. experts said that General Moiseyev's relative inexperience probably meant that the general would not be as influential or dominant as Marshal Akhromeyev was on political matters.

General Moiseyev was named commander of the district when

WORLD BRIEFS

China to Let Foreigners Leave Tibet

BEIJING (Reuters) — The Chinese police have returned the passports of a Dutch woman and a Canadian man that were confiscated after protests over the weekend in Lhasa, diplomats said Wednesday, and the two are expected to leave Tibet soon.

Christina Meindersma, 26, of the Netherlands was shot in the arm when police opened fire during a pro-independence protest on Saturday. Both she and Ronald Schwartz, a Canadian, had their travel documents confiscated following the disturbance. Diplomatic sources said a third foreigner, Daniel Gittings of Britain, was questioned by the police this week but was also expected to leave soon.

China has said a Tibetan monk was shot to death and 13 persons were injured during the disturbance. Western witnesses have said several persons were killed.

Iran Authorizes Formation of Parties

NICOSIA (Reuters) — An Iranian government minister said Wednesday that approved political parties would be permitted to operate, but warned politicians to learn from "the bitter past" and abide by Islamic and Iranian values.

Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi said on the Tehran radio that parties could operate on the basis of the constitution and laws passed in September 1981. The laws forbid the formation of political parties by people with criminal records, those who do not recognize the constitution and senior officials of the former regime.

Iran currently has no officially recognized political parties. The Communist Tudeh Party was outlawed in 1963 and vigorously suppressed by the Moslem fundamentalist leaders of Iran.

Peres Agrees to Be Finance Minister

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres agreed on Wednesday to serve as finance minister in a national unity coalition headed by his political rival, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

"Mr. Peres is ready to take upon himself the role of finance minister on the condition that all the authorities needed to reconstruct the economy will be given to him," his office said in a statement.

He had wanted to stay on as foreign minister but came under pressure from members of his Labor Party to take over the Finance Ministry in order to aid ailing Labor-affiliated industries and collective settlements, or kibbutzim.

Red Brigades Announce a Revival

ROME (Reuters) — A group of Italian Red Brigade guerrillas said on Wednesday they had formed a new fighting cell and declared war on NATO and the Italian state.

A document bearing traditional Red Brigade slogans, sent to the Italian news agency Adnkronos, said the 14th December Brigade, would be active throughout Italy. The brigade is named for the date that a guerrilla was killed in Rome four years ago.

The document called for the renewal of the Fighting Communist Party, the hard-line offshoot of the Red Brigades that claimed responsibility for the murder in April of a close aide of Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita. Mr. De Mita told a parliamentary commission last month that about 70 Italian guerrillas were still at large.

Zairean Companies to Leave Brussels

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Zaire, locked in a diplomatic quarrel with Belgium, has ordered its state companies operating there to withdraw, the Zaire news agency, AZAP, reported Wednesday.

The agency, monitored by the Belgian news agency Belga, quoted an official announcement that said all state-owned Zairean firms with representatives in Belgium should transfer to other European capitals.

Relations between the two countries plunged early this month after Zaire rejected a Belgian offer to waive and reschedule various parts of its debt, saying Belgium was seeking to recolonize the country.

For the Record

North Korea accepted a South Korean proposal on Wednesday to postpone to Dec. 29 their talks on easing tensions, officials in Seoul said. South Korea said the delay was necessary because of changes in its delegation. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

A Fifth Paris Metro Line May Close

PARIS (AFP) — Paris transportation remained congested Wednesday and a fifth line was threatened with shutdown before the end of the week, as French strikers pursued their war of nerves with the government.

Four Metro lines were closed Wednesday, two others were slowed, and only 30 to 60 percent of trains were running on two suburban express lines, despite government optimism that the stoppages were trailing off.

Most unions representing transport workers and civil servants accepted a wage agreement proposed by the government last week, but the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, or CGT, is sticking to its demand for a monthly 1,000-franc (\$170) increase.

Bonn to Expand Air Control System

DUSSELDORF (Reuters) — West Germany's air control system will be reorganized and expanded to cope with a steep rise in traffic, according to Transport Minister Jürgen Warnke.

He said Tuesday that the project would require 700 million Deutsche marks (\$402 million). A working group will present its solutions early next year for ways to cope with an estimated doubling in air traffic by the year 2000.

Italian airline pilots began a three-day protest over pay Wednesday with two-hour daily strikes that are expected to curb flights on Alitalia. The state airline said it had canceled more than 50 domestic and European morning flights over the next two days. Long-distance flights were not affected. (Reuters)

Nigeria Airways dismissed 3,000 workers Wednesday, a third of the work force, in a bid to keep the bankrupt carrier operating. Police with anti-riot gear surrounded the airline's headquarters in Lagos. The airline earlier sharply reduced overseas flights after accidents grounded some aircraft and two others were seized for nonpayment of debts. It has been denied over-flight rights by some countries for refusing to pay its bills. (AP)

The number of Japanese tourists planning to go abroad during the year-end holidays is estimated at 394,000, up 15.2 percent over a year earlier, the Japan Travel Bureau reported Wednesday. Officials ascribed the sharp increase to lower traveling costs because of the yen's strength against the U.S. dollar. (AP)

Brussels transport unions struck for one day, starting at midnight Wednesday, a few hours after the Belgian government started off a nationwide civil servant strike. Other sporadic walkouts by public service agents were reported in various parts of the country. (AP)

Gorbachev Wants Early 1989 Meeting With Bush in U.S.

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev hopes to arrange his first formal summit meeting with the future U.S. president, George Bush, in the first half of next year in the United States, according to a senior Kremlin aide.

The eagerness to hold an early meeting reflects Soviet satisfaction with the results of Mr. Gorbachev's visit to New York last week. Although the visit had to be cut short because of the earthquake in Armenia, Mr. Gorbachev scored a public relations triumph by promising to cut back the Soviet armed forces by half a million men.

The senior Soviet official said that Mr. Gorbachev also hoped to complete his tour by rescheduling visits to Cuba and Britain for January 1989.

Soviet foreign policy strategists from Mr. Gorbachev down have made clear their wish to avoid any interruption in the U.S.-Soviet dialogue as a result of the change of

administration in Washington. But at the same time, they do not want to give the impression that Moscow is trying to pressure Mr. Bush into taking hasty decisions on relations between the superpowers.

A Soviet official who was in New York last week said that Mr. Gorbachev's meeting with President Ronald Reagan and Vice President Bush went extremely well. He said that the Soviet leader did not try to extract specific commitments on U.S.-Soviet relations from the president-elect.

In the view of Western analysts in Moscow, the Soviet approach to the meeting displayed considerable sophistication about the way American politics work. Rather than trying to nail Mr. Bush down to specifics, Mr. Gorbachev made skillful use of American news organizations to encourage the incoming administration to focus on relations with Moscow from an early date.

According to diplomatic protocol, Mr. Gorbachev's

two-day stay in New York was considered part of his official visit to the United Nations. Soviet and U.S. officials agree that it should not be regarded as a Soviet response to Mr. Reagan's trip to Moscow last May.

Acknowledging that it was now the Soviet president's turn to visit the United States, the senior Soviet official said he saw no reason why Mr. Gorbachev's first summit meeting with Mr. Bush should be held in a third country. The first two meetings between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev took place on neutral ground: in Geneva in November 1985 and in Reykjavik, the Icelandic capital, in October 1986.

"These summits should be quite normal meetings that take place alternately in each other's country," the official said.

He said he expected the talks to cover strategic disarmament, picking up on proposals for a 50 per cent cut in nuclear weapons, and conventional disarmament.

A PERFUME MUST BE A WORK OF ART

NINA RICCI

Disputed Soviet Radars Will Go, U.S. Asserts

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has informed the Soviet Union that it is destroying several old transportable radars that Washington says violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, Reagan administration officials said.

The officials quoted the Soviets as saying that the destruction of the radars, based near Moscow and the Belorussian city of Gomel, began Friday and would be carried out in a way that is easily observable by U.S. spy satellites.

The Soviet assurances were provided in Soviet-American talks on the treaty that ended Monday. Administration officials said Tuesday that the decision, when carried out, would satisfy American concerns.

But no progress was made on the more important Krasnoyarsk radar in central Siberia, which the United States asserts violates a key provision of the ABM treaty.

The old radars that the Soviet Union says it is destroying are deemed to be of little military significance. But the radars assumed considerable political importance last year when the administration asserted that they were a technical violation of the 1972 treaty.

That assertion was made before the Washington summit meeting last December between Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan. It was repeated in an ad-

Restrictions On Travel Relaxed by E. Germany

By Robert McCartney
Washington Post Service
BONN — East Germany officially relaxed Wednesday restrictions on travel and emigration to the West, and established what appeared to be important new procedural guarantees for citizens who apply to leave the country.

A government decree, published in the state-controlled newspapers, broadened the detailed rules governing when a citizen is permitted to visit the West for "urgent family business."

For instance, it said citizens now may travel to the West to attend the funeral of an aunt, uncle or in-law. Previously the law provided only for such a visit in case of the death of a sibling, parent or other immediate family member.

The decree, the first formal revision of travel and emigration rules since 1962, also spelled out in new detail "humanitarian" grounds for emigration.

But it provided for a number of reasons to deny applications to emigrate. These included broadly worded provisions saying that emigration could be barred if the nation's security, economy or public order were likely to be damaged if a person left the country.

The decree's most important provision may be that authorities must inform citizens, in writing and within specified deadlines, whether their applications to travel or emigrate have been approved. The authorities must provide a reason if the application is rejected, and the citizen then has a right to appeal, the decree said.

The measure, which takes effect Jan. 1, marks the first time since East Germany was founded in 1949 that such procedural guarantees have been granted. Hundreds of thousands of citizens have never received answers to their formal applications to travel or emigrate.

The West German government and Western diplomats welcomed the decree as a step in the right direction. But they reserved final judgment while waiting to see how fully the new laws were implemented.

Dorothee Wilms, Bonn's minister for inner-German relations, said the new regulations offered "a bit more calculability and transparency." But she criticized the decree for merely outlining circumstances under which a citizen "can" travel or emigrate, instead of specifically guaranteeing a right to do so.

The decree was not expected to lead to a substantial increase in numbers of travelers or emigrants to the West, West German officials and Western diplomats said.

Instead, it put into law a relaxation of travel policy that has been in effect, informally, since early 1986. The number of East German travelers to the West has increased dramatically in the past two and a half years.

The East German government took the action in response to heavy pressure from within the country and from West Germany.

Restrictions on travel, symbolized and enforced by the Berlin Wall, are by far the largest single cause of popular discontent in East Germany. A large percentage of the nation's 16.5 million citizens have relatives in West Germany, and the combination of legal restrictions and the lack of hard currency make family visits difficult.

Scholz Deputy Quits in Rift Over Suspension of Flights

The Associated Press
BONN — The second-ranking official in West Germany's Defense Ministry said Wednesday he had resigned because of a dispute over his decision to suspend military training flights following the crash of a U.S. jet.

The dispute, between Defense Minister Rupert Scholz and his chief deputy, Peter-Kurt Würzbach, occurred after Mr. Würzbach announced the suspension of low-level West German training flights until the end of the year.

Mr. Scholz was in the United States when the announcement was made and reportedly objected to the decision.

On Monday, Major General Marcus A. Anderson, commander of the U.S. Third Air Force based in Britain, said NATO's suspension of the practice flights would cause some pilots to fall behind in their training and would reduce the readiness of NATO.

Scholz Deputy Quits in Rift Over Suspension of Flights

The suspension of the flights followed the crash of the U.S. jet Nov. 8 in a residential neighborhood of Renscheid, near Düsseldorf. The crash killed five civilians and the American pilot and prompted a renewed public outcry over military training flights in West Germany.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization followed the West German lead and also suspended practice flights over West Germany until Jan. 2.

Mr. Würzbach, whose title is parliamentary undersecretary for defense, announced his resignation at a meeting of West German military officers in Würzburg.

Quake Hits Albanian Coast

ATHENS — An earthquake shook the southern Albanian coast at city of Saranda and its environs near the Greek border Wednesday morning.

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NAMIBIA: In Pact, a Reflection of New Soviet Foreign Policy Outlook

(Continued from page 1)

atoli L. Adamishin, lavishing praise on each other in the ornate Congolese People's Palace at the signing ceremony on Tuesday.

Mr. Adamishin's comments in the ceremonies and in a subsequent news conference amounted to a tacit admission of the failure of the Soviet policy in Africa, which for years hinged on the necessity of backing its African allies in civil wars against anti-Communist guerrillas supported either by the United States or South Africa or both.

With a bow to the policy of *perestroika*, or restructuring, promoted by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Mr. Adamishin made clear that Moscow is no longer interested in squandering its resources on buttressing Communism in Africa.

The Brazzaville agreement signed by Angola, Cuba and South Africa, Mr. Adamishin said, was "very good in the broader context of Soviet policy — if you want, the new thinking by Comrade Gorbachev."

Mr. Adamishin, the Kremlin's chief Africa specialist, said the Soviet decision to involve itself in the Angola-Namibia negotiations and write its surrogate forces of Cubans out of the region was not made lightly.

"We might have said that this is an American participation, that we will have nothing to do with it," he said. "We didn't say it. We didn't have jealousy. We wanted a solution in substance, a just solution."

Although his remarks might have been construed by some in his audience as self-serving or distinguished, they appeared to reflect a deep commitment by the Soviets to extricating themselves from costly involvements in southern Africa's regional conflicts, just as they have tried to do in Afghanistan during a period of economic and social restructuring at home.

This strategic rethinking coincides with — and no doubt has

Torture on Rise In Philippines, Rights Group Says

United Press International
LONDON — Government torture of suspected Communist rebels and sympathizers appears to be re-emerging as a "common practice" in the Philippines, according to an Amnesty International report to be published Thursday.

The human rights organization, based in London, said recent testimony, much of it supported by medical evidence, indicated a growing incidence of torture in 1988.

The document, titled "Philippines: Incommunicado Detention, Ill-Treatment and Torture During 1988," cites reports of military intelligence agents who have subjected detainees to severe beatings, electric shocks, stabings, near-asphyxiation with plastic bags or water, and sexual abuse.

"Amnesty International has not received evidence to suggest that torture is now practiced on a systematic scale in the Philippines," the report said.

But it added that the organization was concerned that accounts within the past 10 months suggested that torture "may be becoming common practice for certain military units."

Mr. Adamishin was referring specifically to Namibia, but in the broader context of his remarks he left the impression that he was talking of southern Africa generally.

U.S. negotiators in the regional peace talks appear grateful for the Soviet role in the agreement, which will include observer status on a joint commission that will settle disputes over verification of the phased withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola as Namibia, as the territory of South-West Africa is known, makes the transition to independence.

"There is no doubt in one's mind that the Soviets have indeed used their role and influence, not on two, but on the three parties to the agreement," Mr. Crocker said in an interview.

He added: "I'm not going to use the word pressure. That's not how diplomats talk."

But Mr. Crocker said, as the talks progressed over the last eight years, that the Soviets "made more tangible and clear their interest in seeing this take place."

For their part, South African officials have said that the removal of the Cubans as a military threat in the region and the shift in the Soviets' strategic interest in southern Africa were the major factors in Pretoria's decision to abandon the buffer territory of Namibia.

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Arab World Largely Negative On U.S. View of Arafat's Talk

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Arab and Palestinian commentators registered dismay and disappointment Wednesday at the U.S. response to a speech Tuesday by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, offering peace talks with Israel.

But despite private expressions of anger by some officials, moderate PLO figures and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said they would continue to back a peace initiative rooted in what they depict as a new readiness for negotiations.

"The operation should not be complicated from the start," Mr. Mubarak said. Mohamed Milla, a member of the PLO's executive committee who is unaffiliated to any faction, said in Amman, Jordan, that the organization would continue its peace drive "to the end without losing hope."

In his speech to the UN General Assembly in Geneva, Mr. Arafat called on Israel to open peace talks, but the United States said he failed to meet Washington's conditions for starting a dialogue with the PLO. The conditions are that he recognize Israel's right to exist and renounce all forms of terrorism.

"Arafat in his speech fulfilled all the points, and there is no need to say that he did not mention this or

that point in a specific way," Mr. Mubarak said. "I think it is enough that Arafat dealt with all the points, including recognition of Israel as a state living in security along with a Palestinian state."

The remarks echoed comments Tuesday by King Hussein of Jordan, which is grouped with Egypt and Iraq in an emerging bloc of Arab countries pursuing avowedly moderate policies toward Israel.

The comments seemed a muted, public rebuke of the United States, but Egypt, the only Arab nation formally at peace with Israel and Washington's most prominent Arab ally, is unlikely to go further than that at the moment, Western diplomats said.

The PLO declared a nominally independent state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip last month, when it said that it regarded UN resolutions implying recognition of Israel as a basis for an international peace conference.

Israel has summarily dismissed the PLO's recent moves. And the widening gap between the United States and the moderate Arabs has created intensified Arab questioning of U.S. commitment to a peace process involving the PLO on any terms other than the organization's total submission.

In Bahrain, for instance, the newspaper Akhbar al-Khaliq published a cartoon depicting Mr. Arafat as plucking out an eye and offering it to President Ronald Reagan — who is shown saying he wants the other eye, too.

"Nobody can ask the Palestinians to offer more than they did to prove their genuine desire for peace," Egypt's government-owned Al-Akhar newspaper said. A fundamental distinction be-

tween U.S. and Arab attitudes lies in the approach to Mr. Arafat's consistent refusal to be as explicit as Washington wants him to be.

Arab commentators suggest that his avoidance of unequivocal language is part of a tactic to protect himself against more radical Palestinians and to retain bargaining chips at any peace talks.

U.S. attitudes toward Mr. Arafat have thus deepened a feeling among moderate Palestinians and Arab policymakers that nothing they do is enough to dent U.S. protection of Israel. "They want him to do a total political striptease without asking the Israelis to take off their overcoats," said Assad Abdul Rahman, a Palestinian analyst in Amman.

Moreover, some Arab analysts argue that the longer the United States dismisses the Arafat overtures as inadequate, the greater the risk of a radical Palestinian backlash against Mr. Arafat.

In Damascus on Wednesday, Abu Musa's, an anti-Arafat PLO faction, called for his overthrow. But the more influential Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Georges Habbash, said only that Israel was blocking peace at a time when the PLO seeks it.



An Armenian woman in Spitak paces past coffins stacked in a sports stadium as relief operations continued in the quake-stricken area.

QUAKE: A Combat Zone

(Continued from page 1)

some imagining the cries of trapped children.

Buildings ruptured and spilling their intimate contents — cribs, sewing machines, overstuffed armchairs — into the streets.

Seven corpses laid out along an excavation site in Leninakan, covered with curtains and paper and a raincoat, while two women sat nearby hugging and weeping.

Thousands of coffins. Coffins of cheap plywood and cardboard, coffins painted black or red, stacked in family groups on the sidewalk with the tiny ones on top, or arranged in vast pyramids under the undisturbed statue of Lenin.

The unsupervised and unobstructed tour, in a region recently closed to foreigners because of ethnic unrest, was a sharp departure from the usual restrictions imposed on Western correspondents.

In recent days, Soviet officials have allowed journalists to travel at will, presumably knowing that world attention is essential to keep up the flow of international aid.

Foreign relief workers were among those most shocked by the magnitude of the destruction and especially by the conspicuous negligence that allowed so many thousands — the official estimate is 55,000 — to be crushed to death in their homes, schools and offices.

"The survival rate of people in these buildings has been very small," said Paul Quick, a London fireman who also aided in the 1985 Mexico City earthquake. "They are mostly volcanic blocks, loosely put together and of dubious construction. That is why the devastation here far outpaces Mexico, or anything else."

Rescuers said that even after seven days of freezing weather, they were finding a few survivors, but hope was quickly fading.

"We're not finding people alive," said Mr. Quick. "We're finding people dead. I'm becoming a professional undertaker."

Authorities seemed to be bracing for the transition from rescue to evacuation, and some admitted privately that they expected resistance. Strict curfews lifted earlier this week were reimposed Tuesday in the Armenian capital, Yerevan, and the quake-damaged cities. Tanks and soldiers wearing bullet-proof vests blocked the entrances to Leninakan, limiting access to residents with trucks who have come to salvage their few remaining belongings.

Residents said relief workers said that food supplies were adequate, but distribution was sporadic. It was not unusual to see scores of survivors mobbing a bread truck, their arms stretched out for loaves.

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Fate of Reporter In Chad Queried

The Associated Press

PARIS — Amnesty International has called for an investigation of reports that a correspondent for The Associated Press, Salet Gaba, has died in prison in Chad.

The London-based human rights organization said its reports suggested that Mr. Gaba died about six months ago, nearly a year after he was arrested and accused of taking part in an armed rebellion.

Michael Goldsmith, the North Africa correspondent for The Associated Press, said he was unable to confirm rumors of Mr. Gaba's death.

ISRAEL: U.S. Is Reported to Want Talks With PLO

(Continued from page 1)

want to live in our Palestinian state and let live, and let live."

Mr. Arafat spoke after a hectic day during which the Swedish and Egyptian foreign ministers sought to rescue the collapsed deal with Washington, Egyptian and other Arab officials said.

The last-minute campaign began when Foreign Minister Ismet Abdul Maguid of Egypt telephoned Mr. Shultz from Geneva early Wednesday to see if there was anything that Mr. Arafat could do to reverse Washington's immediate rejection of the speech on Tuesday, the officials said.

Foreign Minister Sten Andersson of Sweden, who sought to organize a PLO-U.S. agreement, also made an attempt and there was talk of having Mr. Arafat make more explicit and conciliatory declarations at his news conference on Wednesday night than those contained in his speech on Tuesday, the officials added.

In that strained context, Mr. Arafat read a statement to reporters in English repeating the lan-

guage of his speech almost word for word.

Aiming at U.S. demands for clear recognition of Israel's right to exist, he recalled that the PLO's Nov. 15 decision called for a solution guaranteeing "the right of all parties to the conflict to exist in peace and security." He added, "And I mentioned including Palestine, Israel and all the other neighbors."

Addressing a second U.S. condition for opening the proposed dialogue, Mr. Arafat repeated that the solution should be negotiated at an international conference on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

And referring to a third U.S. demand, that he renounce terrorism, Mr. Arafat declared: "I repeat for the record that we totally and absolutely renounce all forms of terrorism, including individual, group and state terrorism. Between Algiers and Geneva, we have made our position crystal clear."

According to Arab officials in Geneva, Mr. Anderson had told U.S. officials in Washington that Mr. Arafat would make these three

Iraq Is Abandoning Trans-Syria Pipeline

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Iraq has announced that it is abandoning a pipeline that once carried one-third of its crude oil to the Mediterranean coast through Syria.

"The government of Iraq has totally abandoned plans to reactivate the trans-Syria pipeline," the Iraqi oil minister, Isam Chelabi, told the Saudi daily Ashraq al-Awsat in an interview. "We have dropped this pipeline from our future plans, and we have no intention of revising this decision."

The appeared to throw a damper on recent speculation about a possible thaw in relations between Baghdad and Damascus.

King Hussein of Jordan has been engaged in mediation to clear the inter-Arab atmosphere in general, and the political climate between Syria and Iraq in particular. The neighboring Arab nations are gov-

erned by rival wings of the Arab Baath Socialist Party.

Syria shut off the pipeline in April 1982 as it sided with Iran in the Gulf War. Syria's official explanation was that the transit royalties it was receiving from Iraq were not sufficient to pay for the pipeline's upkeep.

The 40-year-old pipeline, extending 600 miles (970 kilometers) from the Kirkuk oil fields in the Kurdish Mountains in northern Iraq to the Syrian Mediterranean terminal of Banias, has been a barometer of Syria-Iraqi relations. Good ties meant Iraqi crude oil kept flowing.

About four million tons of oil a year, about one-third of Iraq's total production, once flowed through the trans-Syria pipeline each year.

After the shutdown, both countries had to look for alternatives. Bypassing Syrian territory, the Iraqis built a new pipeline to the Turkish Mediterranean coast to ship their crude.

NORTH: Scandinavians Pondering Their Good Life

(Continued from page 1)

alarm that the spending binge triggered by North Sea oil riches in the last 15 years has left the government with huge obligations and its people out of touch with their roots.

In interviews with members of parliament in Oslo, the phrase "completely un-Norwegian" repeatedly cropped up to describe the country's increasing consumption, reduced savings and a disturbing attitude among younger people that the government owes them a decent living.

In a region barely three generations from a collective rural poverty trap, however, the present dis-

protected the welfare from serious scrutiny.

With 10 percent to 20 percent of public support in recent opinion polls, these parties have gathered an eager and growing following among an uneasy electorate in Denmark and Norway.

The most prominent spokesman of this movement is a blunt businessman, Carl Hagen, 44, who as leader of the Norwegian Progress Party argues that the welfare state has undermined traditional values.

"The welfare state is a complete failure," Mr. Hagen said during an interview in his cramped, cluttered Oslo parliamentary office. "Norwegians have to start rethinking a lot of old truths. We need competition. We have to concentrate on winners, not losers."

His calls for a greater sense of individual responsibility and a return to traditional homespun values, such as more respect for the elderly, have helped generate an appeal that makes him a formidable political force in the country.

"Young people need challenges, not sociologists to tell them about their rights," Mr. Hagen said. "I say to young people, 'You have duties, not rights.' There's an attitude in the younger generation that shows they are not taught to have responsibility for themselves."

Indeed, Mr. Hagen's challenge goes beyond the welfare state to take on the heart of Scandinavia's "Jante law."

"Why is it, when everyone wants to be rich, that it can be wrong for someone to succeed?" he asked. "If someone makes it in Silicon Valley or in American business, he's considered a good man, and you look up to him. In Norway, it's the other way around — you get a negative reaction."

"When a society gets into that way of thinking, it takes a hell of a long time and a lot of effort to change it."

After a brief pause, Mr. Hagen concluded, "I'm trying to change it."

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

United Nations Organization providing Education, Health and Relief Services to Palestine Refugees in the Middle East requires a **FIELD RELIEF SERVICES OFFICER**

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SPOTLIGHT

Lloyd Garrison, chief editor of the UN Development Program, which supports programs in developing nations, discusses personnel recruitment for the agency.

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'We have undervalued the importance of challenge.'

Tage Skov-Hanson, Danish novelist.

quiet is more than economic. It is also fueled by a feeling that wealth and prosperity have made it too easy for those entrusted with the national future.

"Maybe it's wrong to remove all the stones from life's path," said the Danish novelist Tage Skov-Hanson. "We have undervalued the importance of challenge."

The opportunity afforded women in the Nordic welfare states has also proven a two-edged sword.

On one side, a recent study by the Washington-based Population Crisis Committee assessing the quality of life for women in 99 nations ranked Sweden first, with both Norway and Denmark in the top 10.

At the same time, however, Denmark's adult female suicide rate is nearly 40 percent higher than that of any other Western country, and Sweden's rate is above the European average.

"Danish women have found it very hard adjusting to not seeing their families," said Unni Bille-Bruha, a psychiatrist at Odense University Hospital, who has studied the problem.

There is also now evidence to suggest that weakening family links, blurring sex roles in a society where the majority of women now work, and the speed of social change may also have accelerated this phenomenon.

The economic difficulties that grip Norway and Denmark are less evident in Sweden, but other events have caused a similar kind of soul-searching.

The assassination in 1986 of Prime Minister Olof Palme and a series of subsequent scandals have shaken Swedish self-confidence, raising their own questions about the nation's future direction.

The extent of changes under way in Scandinavia is most visibly reflected in the rise of political parties — radical in the Nordic context — that for the first time directly challenge the consensus that has

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Please send your detailed curriculum vitae no later than January 15, 1989 to Personnel (M/R), World Health Organization, CH-1211 Geneva 27, quoting M/R/HB/EMRO and the name of this journal. Applications from women are encouraged. Only candidates under serious consideration will be contacted.

World Health Organization
Headquarters in Switzerland with regional offices in Congo, Denmark, Egypt, India, Philippines and the USA.

U.S. Vetoes UN Resolution

The United States vetoed a Security Council resolution on Wednesday that strongly deplored an Israeli land, air and sea attack last week against Lebanese territory, Reuters reported from the United Nations in New York.

The triple-glazed windows that now keep the Arctic cold at bay and living rooms cozy, the Volvo sedans that cruise well-maintained Nordic roads, the rich department store displays and the security of a land where the doctor sends no bills and a college education is free all reflect undisputed achievement.

But in more than 40 interviews, followers of Scandinavia's political left repeatedly questioned the wisdom of a system that, for all its material success, seems somehow to have fallen short, to have left a void.

The mood in no way signals the end of the welfare state, however. In a state apparatus so huge that more than half the voters now depend on the government for their principal source of income, there are powerful forces to retain the status quo.

For the first time since the welfare states were born, however, disenchantment extends across the entire political rainbow.

The sense of disillusionment is most visible in Denmark, where a deepening pessimism hangs over the flat Jutland pastureland and islands to the east like a dark, gathering cloud.

It is in Denmark that Scandinavia's first welfare state took root, and it is in Denmark that the dispute is most visible.

"It's a spiritual vacuum, a vacuum of moral values," said Hans Hertle, a professor of Danish literature at Copenhagen University and a lifetime Social Democrat. "As a nation, we seem to have lost faith in our future."

In Norway, the crisis is more urgent, dominated by a sense of

Swiss Raid Frees Iranian Consul

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The police subdued and arrested at least six Iranians who occupied Iran's consulate and held the consul and three others hostage five hours Wednesday in protest against the Iranian government.

A Geneva police spokesman said the police stormed the third-floor consulate from adjacent windows, without using weapons. He said four of the protesters were arrested and two were released and that all were Iranians living in Europe.

The protesters said they represented the Organization of Federeyeen Qasbiyas of the Iranian People, a Marxist group. They had appealed for a meeting with the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

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سكرا من الامم

UN Official Wants the World to Breathe Easier

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Mostafa K. Tolba is in a hurry. He is hustling, he says, to give the world more breathing space.

On Jan. 1, an international ozone pact takes effect. That's Mr. Tolba's most important achievement so far in his role as executive director of the United Nations Environment Program.

Within a few months, Mr. Tolba hopes to put together an accord regulating international shipments of hazardous waste, although he faces a huge political battle with the developed countries that produce most of it. He also hopes to set up a global warning system for toxic chemicals.

And now, re-elected earlier this month to a new four-year term, he has embarked on his biggest challenge—an international treaty to limit and delay the worldwide warming process.

"You may think I'm fond of treaties," he said by way of mild understatement during an interview in Paris. "But I do want to get legally binding instruments that commit governments to work together, to do specific things over a certain period of time."

Mr. Tolba inherited in 1976 a United Nations bureaucracy that has, under his direction, become one of the political hot spots of the world organization. Mikhail S. Gorbachev's appeal at the UN General Assembly for international

cooperation on the global environment highlighted the growing importance of the issue.

Mr. Tolba, 66, an Egyptian botanist, is the chief architect of the agreement, signed in Montreal in September 1987, to limit gases responsible for the creeping destruction of the world's ozone layer. By Jan. 1, 25 countries responsible for 80 percent of the world's consumption of ozone-destroying gases are expected to be members of the convention.

The agreement commits the signatories to halve production of the chlorofluorocarbon gases that destroy ozone by 1999.

Even with the agreement, damage to the ozone layer will continue. "These gases take 15 to 20 years before they reach the level where the ozone is dispersed," Mr. Tolba said. "When they get there they simply eat the ozone molecules, they devour them with great relish."

Each single molecule of gas can destroy 10,000 ozone molecules.

Although the harmful gases will be eliminated from domestic aerosols as a result of the accord, they will continue to be used for some time in the refrigeration and electronics industries.

Mr. Tolba said harmless refrigerants were close to becoming commercially viable, while it may take six or seven years to develop substitutes for the electronics industry. However, he said, the amount of destructive gases used in the manufacture of microelectronic circuits can be dramatically reduced by using existing techniques more efficiently.

Mr. Tolba hopes to have a treaty regulating shipments of toxic wastes ready in time for a meeting of environmental ministers in Basel, Switzerland, in March.

"I am not going to be a party to any window dressing," he said. "We want a good treaty."

Developing countries, upset by scandals over the dumping of hazardous wastes on their soil, have won support for regulations that would require countries exporting toxic wastes to take them back if they cannot be disposed of safely.

The proposed treaty would identify countries that refuse to accept toxic waste, and it would be an offense to ship hazardous materials to them.

Mr. Tolba hopes the treaty will discourage the shipping of such waste altogether. "We want to make it difficult to move the waste," he said, "to push people into producing less of it." He concluded that this was likely to lead to conflict with the developed nations, which want to be free to ship their waste to Third World countries under controlled conditions.

Mr. Tolba said he thought that a hazardous waste treaty could be in place by September 1990.

In the meantime, he said, the UN Environment Program is seeking to set up what he called a "red flag" system to provide governments with information on about 40 of the most toxic chemicals. He said this would give them the information needed to decide whether or not to allow the importation of dangerous substances.

Mr. Tolba, whose headquarters are in Nairobi, was in Paris to attend an international meeting to set up a system for coping with devastating industrial accidents, such as the 1976 chemical plant explosion in Seveso, Italy, and the 1984 gas leak in Bhopal, India.

"If I am a man in a hurry, there is one thing I should really be in a hurry for," Mr. Tolba said. "and that is to achieve a treaty on global warming. This is my main hope, my aspiration."

The Environment Program and the World Meteorological Organization have started to lay the foundations for such a treaty by preparing a joint study on climate changes.

"We should have the full scientific picture by the summer of 1990," he added. "I hope to turn the second World Climate Conference in Geneva in 1990 from a technical discussion into a policy conference. I sincerely hope that the Environment Program will then be able to negotiate a treaty by which governments will commit themselves to take specific measures to prevent global warming."

Yeutter, a Reagan Holdover, Named To Agriculture Post

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON—President-elect George Bush, recruiting again from the Reagan administration, named Clayton K. Yeutter on Wednesday as secretary of agriculture.

"He is quite simply the best man for this very important job," Mr. Bush said. "Our shared national goal of free agricultural trade and expanded agricultural exports abroad will have no greater advocate."

He said that Mr. Yeutter's appointment would "send a significant message to our trading partners abroad because I know his commitment to opening markets abroad."

Mr. Yeutter said Mr. Bush was one of the few people who could have persuaded him to remain in government rather than return to the private sector.

"I really had intended to return to the private sector at the conclusion of the Reagan administration," Mr. Yeutter said.

Mr. Bush also said "it would surprise me" if an FBI check had turned up anything to preclude John G. Tower from being defense secretary.

Mr. Bush said he was confident that the Texas Republican, a former Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, could do an excellent job "if I decide to go that route."

The former Texas senator met with Mr. Bush's counsel, C. Boyden Gray, to review material developed by the FBI during an extensive background check, and Bush officials said the investigation was at an end.

Mr. Yeutter, who served three years in the post of U.S. trade representative, is the fifth holdover from the Reagan administration to be appointed by Mr. Bush.

He has aggressively promoted U.S. agricultural interests in international markets in recent years and enjoys wide support for the agriculture post among farm-state politicians.

Mr. Bush made the announcement at a news conference focusing heavily on foreign policy issues.

He hinted his administration would seek a delay in February's

resumption of arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

"There is no way that we are going to have by Feb. 15 or 16 a detailed point-by-point program on arms talks," Mr. Bush said.

"We are going to start working vigorously and I will send whatever signal it takes," he said. "I am interested in progress but I want it to be prudent. I want whatever steps we take to be lasting."

Mr. Bush said his advisers still had not completed assessing President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's announcement of a 500,000 cutback in Soviet forces, a reduction of about 10 percent in troop strength.

On other issues, Mr. Bush:

- Said that he expected to name a black person to his cabinet.
- Said that Vice President-elect Dan Quayle's role would be "very much like the Reagan-Bush relationship." He said Mr. Quayle would be a "key player" in national security affairs if he wants to be and that there may be specific assignments in other areas.
- Said that he had not considered how to pay for cleaning up U.S. nuclear weapons production plants. He also said he had not yet addressed the problem of the homeless in America, which he called "a national shame."
- Mr. Bush spent part of his day meeting with labor leaders and with women from inside and outside government. He said he was "determined to have an administration that's broadly representative" of all groups.
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U.S. and Soviet Scientists Form Panel to Protect Ecology

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The national science academies of the United States and the Soviet Union, warning that the Earth's "ecological security" is now endangered, have formed a joint committee on Global Ecology Concerns.

The committee will identify and investigate threats to the global environment and report its conclusions, along with policy recommendations, to their governments and to international organizations.

At a news conference Tuesday in Irvine, California, carried by telephone to Washington, members of both academies said that the formation of the committee indicated the growing seriousness with which degradation of the global environment is being viewed by scientists.

Among the issues the panel will consider are global warming and global energy and biological chem-

istry cycles, depletion of the stratospheric ozone that shields the earth from harmful radiation from the sun, loss of biological diversity and the effect of population growth on ecology.

A statement issued by the two academies said, "The consequences of the rapid growth of our population coupled with global economic development now pose a significant threat to our continued existence."

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By Bart Barnes
Washington Post Service

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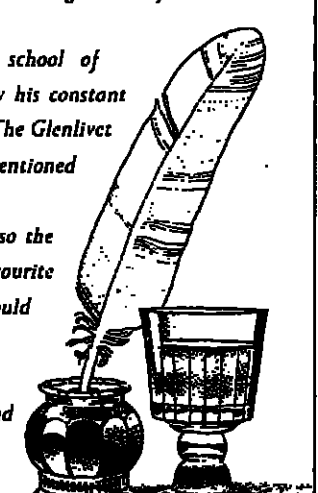
What put the Sir in Sir Walter Scott?

It has been commonly assumed that Sir Walter Scott was given his knighthood for services to literature.

However, there is a school of thought which is puzzled by his constant publicising and praising of The Glenlivet single malt whisky. It is mentioned frequently in his writings.

The Glenlivet was also the Monarch of that time's favourite whisky. It was said "he would drink nothing else".

Is there a connection between these two facts and his knighthood? I believe we should be told.



The Glenlivet
12 years old single malt whisky.

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TRADE: Specter of a Post-1992 Fortress Europe Creates Wide Anxiety

(Continued from page 1)

policy. But they worry that stiff competition inside the single market will generate protectionist pressures from European industry, unions and perhaps some governments that the commission and the more free-trading EC members will be powerless to contain.

Inside the community itself, some economists and consumer groups have another fear: that protectionist forces could delay or dilute the single market itself.

European officials admit that 1992 inspired in many parts of the community, and particularly among its southern European members, they are now bracing for a backlash.

Some would say it has already started. In France, the enthusiasm that permeated government and business earlier this year has begun to yield to a more anxious analysis of its costs.

In West Germany, public opinion increasingly concerns about a lowering of the country's high standards for goods and services, and a weakening of its environmental controls.

Groups ranging from French lawyers to Italian bankers and West German food producers are looking for ways to protect themselves from increased competition from their European neighbors.

Economists point out that after the community abolished internal tariffs to achieve customs union in 1968, alternative barriers to trade quickly sprang up to replace them.

"After the removal of customs barriers," a senior European official said, "one had every right and reason to expect that the community would by now be a much freer and relatively more integrated economic zone. But other barriers replaced the customs tariffs."

Some predict that threatened groups will now use similar ingenuity to find ways to frustrate the working of the single market.

In Italy, for example, in some areas companies cannot operate unless they are members of the local chamber of commerce, giving local interests virtual veto power over the arrival of newcomers.

The EC Commission believes that it has all such escape routes covered. With the help of the community's increasingly aggressive Court of Justice in Luxembourg, it is confident it has the power to put an end to any violation of the rules.

But resisting pressure from governments for external protection may be more difficult. Earlier this month, for example, the French defense minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, said that "Europe will not be built by free trade."

To prevent Europe's "colonization" by the United States and Japan, he said, the EC should examine the principle of trade preference for its member states, for example by imposing new import duties on military equipment.

While strongly supporting 1992, European business leaders have recently begun warning that fierce competition in the single market will force a drastic restructuring of industry that could lead to the disappearance of many companies and higher unemployment.

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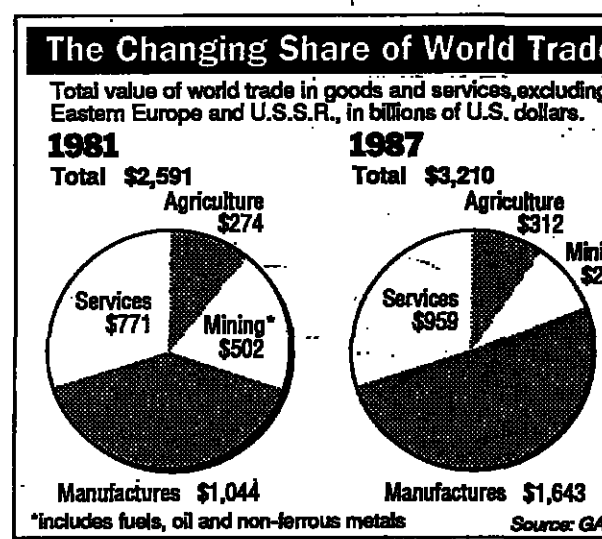
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There are now almost 1,000 apprehensions being expressed by people in individual sectors throughout the community and the traditional protectionist lobbies are very active," a European official said.

Although the community has been criticized for not thwarting fears of a Fortress Europe by addressing the external implications of the single market sooner, officials say they did not do so precisely "to avoid waking this particular dog up."

That "dog" now barks with the view of European special interests demanding protection from the outside world as the price of dismantling internal barriers.

But some of those who are most concerned, particularly in the United States, do not believe that a Fortress Europe might be built all or by accident, in haphazard responses to powerful lobbies.

There is an ideological element to a Fortress Europe, says Alan J. Auer, economics professor at the University of Louvain in Belgium and an economic adviser to the commission.

"While the Japanese are more pragmatic about 1992," he said, "some of the American media tend to think it has overtones of socialist planning."

Much the same concern has been voiced by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who says her Conservative government did not aid the British economy of regulations and controls to see them replaced by *dirigisme* from Brussels.

Looking to the community's past performance for guidance about its intentions, critics cite the largely French-inspired Common Agricultural Policy as clear evidence of EC protectionist tendencies.

Outside the farm sector, a recent study by the International Monetary Fund said the EC accounted for about half the "voluntary" export restraints applied by industrial countries to protect their markets.

The number had doubled from September 1987 to April 1988.

But the development that has rung the loudest warning bells for the community's trading partners has been its commitment to "reciprocity" as it frees its internal market.

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In rejecting pressure to make the rules retroactive, the commission says, it chose the course of openness over protectionism.

But until the final banking rules are adopted, the community's partners are reserving judgment. And the same applies to cars.

Here the community has to decide what to do about national quotas on Japanese imports after they become unenforceable in a single market.

The question is whether the national quotas will be replaced by a single community quota, some kind of "voluntary" pact with the Japanese, or nothing at all.

With the EC car industry clamoring for continued protection, it is a sure bet that some kind of restriction will continue. But the commission insists that the limits will be no stricter than current arrangements and probably less so.

Japanese officials say they have been somewhat reassured by the commission's latest pronouncements on banks. But they remain deeply suspicious about the cars.

Japanese suspicions have only been heightened by the uncertainty over how far Japanese cars produced inside the community, notably by Nissan in Britain, will be allowed to benefit from free access to the rest of the single market.

To most of these concerns, the community's answer is simple: The whole point of a single market after 1992 is to make European industry more competitive and less in need of protection.

In any case, Mr. Jacquemin said, only a few easily identifiable sectors, such as cars and consumer electronics, are vulnerable to Japanese penetration, meaning that there should be no call for more generalized protection.

Furthermore, he asked, "would anyone really be better off if we don't create a single market?"

"Any alternative could only be worse," he said.

Others argue that the community's trading partners can themselves help to head off protectionist pressures in Europe by opening their own markets. The British trade minister, Alan Clark, said last week that a Fortress Europe was not in Britain's interest.

The most crucial factor, however, Mr. Jacquemin and other economists agree, will be whether the community manages to sustain a high rate of economic expansion as it removes its internal barriers.

Even the strongest advocates of the single market do not dispute that the initial shock is likely to cause a temporary increase in unemployment. But they argue that as long as the community's economy continues to grow, there will be less danger of a huge wave of job losses and business failures, the root cause of protectionism.

With the world economy expected to slow down next year and great uncertainty about what lies beyond, that is a big "if." The specter of a Fortress Europe is unlikely to go away any time soon.

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OPINION

Gorbachev's Fine Slogans Leave Out a Key Word

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Estonia, the mouse roaring at the bear, is the most rambunctious element of what President Reagan — before he became President Pangloss — called the Evil Empire.

Neither the United States nor the European Community want to curtail the arms race. And the industrial countries of the Third World, including India and Brazil, are not interested in arms control.

Estonia's parliament has asserted a right to reject laws made in Moscow if they abridge local autonomy.

It is an opportunity to stop talking arithmetic and start talking politics, to stop talking the dry numbers of arms control and take up the rich rhetoric of freedom and Soviet obligations.

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a result of its alliance with Hitler. It is a reminder of how World War II began — with Germany and the Soviet Union as accomplices in conquest.

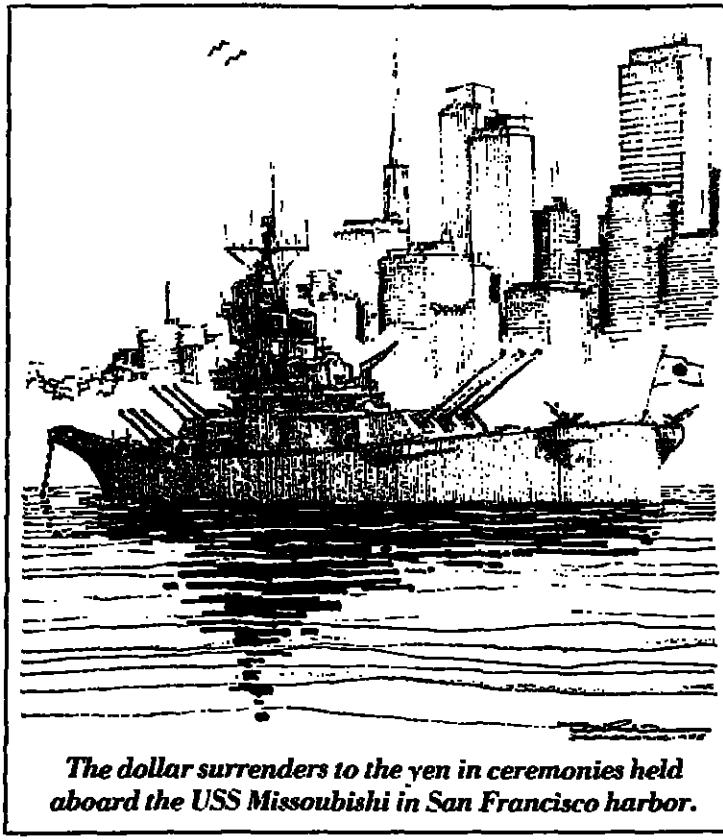
In his United Nations speech, Mikhail Gorbachev, a forthright anti-pluralist, deplored the modern world's "endless multitude of centrifugal forces."

Perhaps the Cold War, far from being liquidated by the country that provoked it, is being restored to its original and most serious terms.

Everything Mr. Gorbachev has recently done may derive from different intentions. But most of the big things he has done, from acceptance of the "zero option" in the INF agreement to unilateral reductions of conventional forces, would make sense as part of a plan to advance, through patience and pleasantry, what cannot be advanced by intimidation and competition.

Enough, already, about glasnost and perestroika. It is time to hear a third word. President Bush should say the word that brings into focus the origins of the Cold War and some of today's centrifugal forces: Yalta.

Washington Post Writers Group.



The dollar surrenders to the yen in ceremonies held aboard the USS Missouri in San Francisco harbor.

Attila at the Peace Demonstration

By Meredith Tax

NEW YORK — You can tell Christmas is near when an endless stream of toy advertisements pours forth from the television. My young son becomes more agitated with each station break.

I used to think that all sex role behavior was socially learned, like lipstick and girdles. That was before Attila the Hun came along. I call my son that to protect his real identity.

His father and I are not violent people. Where did all this macho come from? From the time Attila learned to walk, he became more male every day, in the most extreme and stereotypical ways.

Now, at age 4, he has an arsenal: five plastic swords, one plastic battle axe, one plastic dagger, two plastic knives, one plastic gun and one squirt gun.

He and his friends were something to see last summer, with their plastic swords sticking out of the bottoms of their shorts. (They put them through the waistband because they can't manage belts and

scabbards.) They pulled out their weapons, yelled unintelligible orders and chased each other around for hours.

Still, I get mail from the War Resisters League saying that war toys cause war. Military behavior in the young leads to military behavior in the not so young.

So does watching programs on television in which cartoon characters are always getting killed — although, in fairness, they

ing Dungeons and Dragons, does that mean Dungeons and Dragons is a dangerous game that ought to be censored? Or does it mean that the kid is deeply disturbed and can't tell the difference between his imagination and reality?

With a little boy likes to jump around with guns and swords, and his parents won't let him, does that make him a pacifist? Or does it make him angry and repressed? And who will be hurt that anger? Himself? Smaller children? Maybe he will just become a self-righteous little twit, nothing worse. I don't want one of those in my family.

I want my kids to stand up for their beliefs, even against social pressure — even if they are wrong. When we went to a peace demonstration, Attila insisted on bringing his sword. We couldn't talk him out of it. So what could I do? I do not believe in repressing symbols. I believe in teaching children the difference between fantasy and reality.

But many parents don't feel as I do. We were examining a used green monster at a street fair when a mother came up behind me and whispered: "Oh, you're the one whose kid has guns. Watch it." Last week, on the way home from the park, Attila shot a kid in the stroller with his anti-ghost gun. His mother was furious. "I can't tell you what sort of toys to buy," she said coldly, "but when I was little, I was taught never to point a gun at anybody else."

Then she lost her cool and screamed, "So tell your kid not to shoot my baby!" "Don't worry," I said clearly. "It can't hurt him. It's only a toy gun." We glared at each other and marched our separate ways, two progressive women in the grip of irreconcilable theories of child rearing. Besides, I'm hoping he'll outgrow it.

The writer, author of "Union Square," a novel about the 1920s and '30s, contributed this column to The New York Times.

Plus a Tin Soldier

WITH a dwindling number of shopping days left until Christmas, one Pentagon contractor, the LTV Corporation, sent out Christmas cards with a different twist. The card, festooned on the outside with Christmas lights, opens to a pop-up evergreen decorated with all the things to make a general's hearing sign on Christmas morning.

There is the space shuttle, a ballistic missile, a multiple rocket launcher, a tin soldier, a rifle and a High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle, which is affectionately known in the Pentagon as a Hummer but which most people would call a truck. LTV, naturally, has a hand in making all of these things.

"We, the 48,000 men and women who are the LTV Corporation, wish you and your family warmest greetings," the card says, adding thanks for the opportunity to have had a part in "helping to preserve our national defense, which has given us the best Christmas gift of all — peace."

The New York Times.

Dress Them Properly

In response to "The First Lady's Flub-Dubs" (Opinion, Oct. 21):

It is time the U.S. government recognized that the wives of the president, the vice president and the secretary of state need generous clothing allowances.

They are required to make personal appearances, attend state functions, travel and be goodwill ambassadors abroad.

Granted, \$20,000 Galianos dresses are not required. But unless these women can beg or borrow suitable costumes for special occasions, how many highly qualified men of moderate income can accept a bid to run for president, given the financial burden of the position? A wife's wardrobe could easily cost \$20,000 to \$100,000 for a four-year term — and it is essential to the job.

Any garments purchased from personal income should be tax deductible. MARIAN CONVERSE, Brussels.

How's That Again?

According to the report "U.S. Lifted a Ban on Work at Home Despite Warnings" (Dec. 9), the Labor Department urged the Reagan administration to "advise against going forward at this time with any final rule which is justified on the basis of satisfactory enforcement experience."

If they had spoken to the Great Communicator in English, he might have listened. FRANK LUDWIG GROSSMANN, Valbonne, France.

Bush and Nicaragua

President-elect George Bush's stated willingness to emphasize diplomatic rather than military solutions in Nicaragua is a welcome change from the Reagan administration's obsessive hostility toward that small nation.

It is also, of course, a recognition that a Democratic Congress is unlikely to allocate further funds for the contra forces. This, and his indication that he will let go Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, the Reagan henchman in Central America, can only be regarded with relief. KEITH ERVIN, Paris.

Yezid Saviqh

London.

MAX FREUER, Athens.

Palstinian Independence

In decrying the Palestinian declaration of independence as "unilateral," the spokesman for the U.S. State Department, Charles Redman, conveniently overlooked two facts: that Israel declared itself a state unilaterally in 1948, and that the United States afforded it immediate recognition.

Nations do not often negotiate their right to independence — witness America's own independence from Britain in 1776 — but they negotiate borders and future relations. This PLO has offered, by defining UN resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for talks, and an international peace conference as the venue. For a legal basis, the PLO has referred to UN Resolution 181, in which the world community (including the United States) committed itself to setting up a Palestinian Arab state as well as an Israeli one. Does America have the moral courage today to uphold its vote of 1947? YEZID SAVIQH, London.

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GENERAL NEWS

Ghana Develops New Case of Gold Fever

By Blaine Harden

KONONGO, Ghana — Avaricious European sea captains did not name this West African country the Gold Coast for nothing.

Rainstorms still wash the occasional nugget out of village streets. By tradition, a chief from the Asante region, where the mines are, is not fully dressed unless his regalia drips with gold.

Every Friday night, a Swiss Air jet takes off from Ghana's capital, Accra, bound for Zurich with a cargo of gold that sells for \$426 an ounce.

Ghana is a steamy slice of Africa that has been trading in gold since the 10th century, when Arab traders hauled nuggets north on camels via Timbuktu. Reviving long-moldering mines, it appears to be at the beginning of a latter-day gold rush.

The incipient epidemic of gold fever is driven by high world prices, a favorable outlook for the next decade and the government's new open-door investment policy.

In the gold fields near this upcountry trading town, more than 58 tons of refined gold have been extracted since 1992 — a take worth more than half a billion dollars at today's prices.

Each time we put down a drill hole, we have got some kind of result," said Philip Penman, general manager of Southern Cross Mining, an Australian subsidiary that this year opened the first new Ghanaian gold-mining operation in more than half a century.

Southern Cross took a chance in a country that in the 1960s nationalized its gold mines. That move, by a previous government, crippled Ghana's gold industry and, until recently, frightened off outside investors.

Mr. Penman said it would not be nationalized, expected to find no more than about 95,000 ounces (2,700 kilograms) of gold, slightly better than break-even after two years of mining.

The venture was supposed to be little more than a tax write-off, but Southern Cross geologists keep finding gold. Mr. Penman said estimates of minable reserves on the 48-square-mile (124.32-square-kilometer) Konongo concession have quadrupled this year. "We now feel that even that figure will go up sharply," he said.

The Sydney-based company is planning to increase its investment sixfold, to about \$60 million, and expects to produce 100,000 ounces a year for 10 years. If that pans out, the Konongo operation could gross \$424 million.

"Our feeling about this mine has gone from cautious optimism to bullish," said Kwame Fordjour, a Ghanaian economist who is chairman of the company's board.

The bullishness is infectious. About 50 prospecting licenses have been issued this year to foreign gold-mining investors, according to government officials. They say four new mines will open in 1989.

In addition, the Ashanti Goldfields Corp., which accounts for most gold production in the country and is 55 percent government-owned,

Operating with guarantees that it would not be nationalized, Southern Cross Mining expected to about break even. The venture was supposed to be little more than a tax write-off, but its geologists keep finding gold.

is undergoing a much-needed \$160 million rehabilitation. And the State Gold Mining Corp. is beefing up its production capacity with the help of a World Bank loan.

A gold rush cannot come too soon to this debt-battered country, which has borrowed heavily in recent years to finance what often are described as model economic reforms for Africa. The changes have cut inflation, boosted exports and replaced two decades of economic decline with growth of more than 5 percent a year since 1983.

But foreign debt obligations this year amount to 76 percent of export earnings. These bills were supposed to have been paid with foreign currency earned by cocoa, Ghana's key cash crop. But cocoa prices are at their lowest level in a quarter-century.

Hence gold fever.

"It is quite possible that Ghana could export one million ounces of gold by the mid-1990s," said Seung Hong Choi, resident representative in Accra for the World Bank and a principal architect of the country's reform program. "Considering the long-term prospects for cocoa prices, Ghana needs to make gold its No. 1 industry as quickly as possible."

There has always been gold for the taking in Ghana. In the 15th century, Portuguese sea captains found it within a few miles of the sea. The pope granted the Portuguese an exclusive concession in 1494. Despite the pope, Danes, Swedes, Dutch, English and Prussians descend-

ed in ships to the Gold Coast. They built castles to protect themselves and their gold from one another. Everybody profited — except the considerable numbers of Europeans who caught malaria or yellow fever and died in the humid West Africa bush, which became known as "the white man's graveyard."

For those who survived, it was a sound investment. At the turn of the century there were 400 gold-mining companies in what was then the British colony of Gold Coast. As mining moved away from barter arrangements (European goods were swapped for gold gathered by Africans) its benefits were diverted from the locals. "Gold is for the big European companies," wrote Briton W.E.F. Ward in a history of Ghana published in the 1950s.

Shortly after Ghana's independence, its founding father, Kwame Nkrumah, tried to remedy that inequity by ordering the gold mines nationalized. But soon his attempt at social justice sank in a bureaucratic swamp; mines became overstaffed, equipment fell apart and, between 1963 and last year, production fell 70 percent.

It was not that the gold was gone. Ghana's reserves are believed by geologists to rival those of South Africa. But the country had failed to manage its most valuable resource or to deal with foreign investors who knew how.

As part of its reform package, the seven-year-old military government headed by Jerry Rawlings is trying to reactivate foreign investors, although it insists on retaining a large share of gold profits to finance rural development projects.

"I see a lot of evidence that there are responsible foreign investors willing to come into this country," said Tsatsu Tsikata, a senior Rawlings adviser.

Besides promising investors that they need not worry about nationalization, the government has tried to streamline business dealings. Ghana now has the fastest and least complicated system of any English-speaking nation in black Africa for converting local currency to foreign currency. Transactions that take months in countries such as Zimbabwe and Kenya can be completed in minutes in Ghana.

So far, Southern Cross gives the Rawlings government high marks for creating an investment environment that is, for the most part, free of corruption.

Taxes on gold production are high — about 60 percent of mining profits go to the government. But gold mining is a profitable endeavor even when the price is at \$200 an ounce. When it hovers above \$400 an ounce it is an exceptionally lucrative business, especially in Ghana's rich fields.

heavy rains could cause major damage to crops. But it said later surveys had since suggested that flood damage was not as severe as it had feared.

The organization said it expected a good harvest of tef, a grain that is the country's staple.

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UN Agency Says Ethiopia Should Have a Bumper Harvest

Reuters

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Ethiopia should have a bumper harvest of 7.5 million tons of food this year, only four years after a drought affected more than six million people.

The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization said Wednesday that the harvest would be well above the government's target and up by nearly a quarter from last year's drought-stricken crop.

That would cut Ethiopia's food aid requirement this year to 350,000 tons. Ethiopia usually needs 600,000 tons of food a year to make up the gap between what it produces and what it needs.

The Food and Agriculture Organization's estimate for the crop this year was well above the 6 million tons of grain and beans harvested in the July-to-June 1987-88 crop year. The government target was 6.6 million tons.

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SCIENCE

Supercollider Faces Magnet Difficulties

By William J. Broad

SCIENTISTS investigating how to build the biggest and most expensive scientific instrument to date—a \$4.4-billion atom smasher 53 miles (85 kilometers) in circumference—have encountered vexing problems making the machine's 55-foot-long (17-meter) superconducting magnets, thousands of which are to be strung together like pearls on a string.

To date, only two of eight prototype magnets have been judged successful. And one of the eight failed "catastrophically," according to a 95-page autopsy that described how massive short circuits caused some of its components to melt.

The problems with the magnet, the project's most important part, could slow technical progress on the giant machine and fuel political opposition to it, experts say.

Disagreeing with gloomy assessments are top officials of the design group for the Superconducting Super Collider, who said in interviews that the magnet problems were reasonable growing pains in a research program pushing the limits of technology.

They added that engineers are confident that any lingering problems will soon be solved, eliminating any technical reason for delay.

Next year, Congress is to decide whether to approve construction of the machine, which would probe the mysteries of matter and energy. Barring delays, construction on the site chosen in central Texas is expected to take eight years.

Yet the Congressional Budget Office recently warned that scientists had "encountered many problems" in making prototype magnets and suggested that construction of the giant machine might be deferred until there is "greater certainty about magnet technology."

The troubles are coming to light more than five years after the gargantuan project was first proposed and after \$100 million had been spent to perform research and draw up construction plans.

The seeds of the magnets' problems are contained within their great power. Made of superconducting materials, which must be cooled to near absolute zero, the magnets can

carry electricity with no resistance and achieve great strength. But the magnets are so strong that they literally try to tear themselves apart. Intense magnetic fields cause tiny movements of internal parts and coils, in turn generating heat that can trigger the violent loss of superconductivity.

"There are very, very large magnetic forces at work here," said Tom Kirk, head of super collider magnet design. "You have to constrain the coil motions. It's physically impossible to constrain them all. But we're closing in on them."

Experts involved with the project say the recent strides in making higher-temperature superconductors have no application in this century in building giant magnets for atom smashers and that, even if high-temperature superconductors were available, they would have no significant impact on lowering the cost of such a project.

Despite their general optimism, leaders of the vast undertaking say they are taking nothing for granted as they move forward, haunted by the memory of a magnet fiasco in an earlier atom-smasher project.

"What's on everybody's mind is the empty tunnel on Long Island," said Dr. Chris Quigg, deputy director of the design group, whose headquarters are at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California.

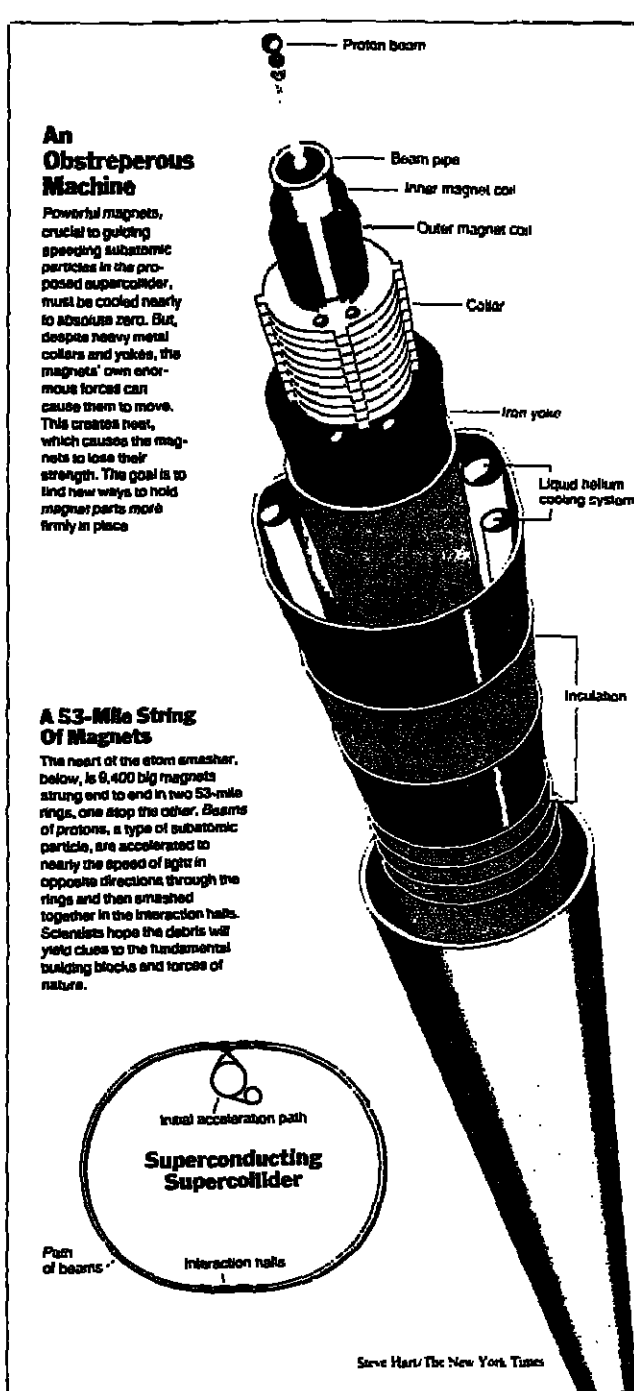
His allusion was to a two-mile circular tunnel at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York State meant to house a particle accelerator known as Isabella.

In 1983, after years of problems with its superconducting magnets and after the success of European rivals with a more innovative atom smasher, the half-built project was scrapped at a loss of \$160 million.

So too today, Dr. Quigg said: "The magnets are the big technical item. So we better be serious. The magnets are the component on which you can't miss. You have to get it right."

Indeed, the magnets are the heart of the proposed machine, a race-track-shaped tunnel buried 150 feet beneath the earth. Inside the tunnel will be 9,400 superconducting magnets arranged end-to-end in two rings, one atop the other, creating twin magnetic prisons to hold speeding subatomic particles.

Two beams of particles travel in



Save Hart/The New York Times

opposite directions down the center of the two rings of magnets. After being accelerated to nearly the speed of light, the counter-rotating beams of particles are smashed together, yielding debris whose study is expected to provide clues to the fundamental building blocks and forces of nature.

The machine is to push subatomic particles to energies more than 20 times greater than those now attainable by the most powerful accelerator on earth.

It is up to Congress to decide whether to finance its construction, which the Energy Department puts at \$4.4 billion and the Congressional Budget Office says could reach \$6.4 billion.

Hormone-Cholesterol Link Seen

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr. New York Times Service

RESEARCHERS in California have discovered that a hormone produced by blood cells dramatically lowers the level of cholesterol in the human body.

The effect is as great or greater than that achieved with the most powerful cholesterol-lowering drugs, said Dr. Stephen D. Nimer, of the University of California at Los Angeles School of Medicine, who led the research team.

Why it works is unknown. The scientists used a genetically engineered version of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor, a hormone that is found naturally in the body. Dr. Nimer believes the hormone or a new class of drugs that can use the same mechanism may be useful some day in treating serious cholesterol problems and possibly even in preventing or treating atherosclerosis, the underlying problem in most heart disease.

He said that further research must be done before the hormone could be used against atherosclerosis or excessively high cholesterol in the blood.

Most patients with high cholesterol, changes in diet are sufficient treatment, he said.

High cholesterol is one of the main factors that heighten a person's risk of developing atherosclerotic heart disease. This disease, re-

sulting from the buildup of fatty plaques in important arteries, is the most common cause of death among adults in the United States.

Dr. Nimer discovered the effect while using the growth stimulating factor to treat patients suffering from aplastic anemia, a serious disorder in which the body loses its ability to produce blood cells.

GM-CSF is a natural growth factor, produced by some white blood cells, that stimulates the growth of granulocytes and macrophages—important cells of the immune system.

A normal cholesterol reading, he said, is roughly between 140 and 270 milligrams per 100 milliliters of blood, and the optimum level is somewhere between 190 and 200. There is still substantial difference of opinion among scientists on desirable cholesterol levels. Some consider levels over 240 risky.

Dr. Nimer said the hormone treatment lowered the patients' cholesterol far below the optimum.

"I was taking care of the patients and was struck by the fact that one or two of them had cholesterol levels in the 80s," he said in a telephone interview.

He checked the charts of all the eight patients in the aplastic anemia study and discovered that all of their cholesterol levels were dropping. The reductions were in the potentially damaging low-density lipoprotein form of cho-

lesterol. Dr. Nimer said three of the patients had reductions of 50 percent or more. In three others, the cholesterol levels fell 33 to 50 percent. In one patient the reduction was 27 percent and, in another, only 5 percent.

The levels stayed low in the period of up to three months in which the patients received the hormone. But after the treatment stopped, cholesterol readings returned to their original levels.

Recently the scientists studied three more patients, all of whom had substantial reductions in their cholesterol levels, Dr. Nimer said.

The scientists' objective now is to find out just how the growth factor acts on cholesterol. Dr. Nimer noted that the liver is a major site of both the production and the breakdown of cholesterol. The immune defense cells called monocytes that circulate in the blood are important in taking cholesterol out of circulation and carrying it to the liver, he said.

Similar cells, called macrophages when they are lodged in the blood vessel walls and in the liver tissue, are also important in the body's handling of cholesterol.

Dr. Nimer said the most likely explanation of the growth factor's effects on cholesterol is that the substance acts on the macrophages and macrophages, perhaps making them produce some still unknown substance that either lowers the liver's production of cholesterol or increases its excretion.

Plant Could Make This Paper Better

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

NEWSPAPERS would be brighter, tougher, easier on the eyes and less likely to yellow or leave ink on the hands if they were printed on paper made from an ancient African plant that is on the verge of commercial production in the United States.

Studies by the U.S. Department of Agriculture spanning three decades have shown that the fast-growing kenaf plant can be rendered into high-quality newsprint and many other fibrous products that are now made from trees.

If kenaf comes into wide use by the pulp and paper industry, it could help to save forests, reduce dependence on imported newsprint, curb environmental contamination from paper mills and become an important source of income for American farmers, the studies indicate.

Kenaf paper has already been used as newsprint in test runs by seven newspapers, which proclaimed the results as good or better than traditional newsprint made from wood pulp, said Daniel E. Kugler, an economist in the Ag-

ricultural Department's Cooperative State Research Service in Washington who is director of the Kenaf Demonstration Project.

The resulting newspapers were brighter, had high contrast and good color. Less ink was needed to print them and the ink did not rub off on hands and clothing. Even after a year in storage, the kenaf newspapers did not turn yellow.

The first American kenaf paper mill plant would be built near McAllen, Texas, in a joint project under negotiation by Kenaf International of Bakersfield, California, and Canadian International Paper of Montreal, the world's second largest newsprint producer. The plant could be in operation by the end of 1991.

But Mr. Kugler noted that, if kenaf catches on, existing paper mills could be adapted, with a few modifications, to process it.

In Queensland, Australia, a kenaf mill that should be operating by the end of 1990 will produce tissue and other paper products. And in France, the Institut de Recherche du Coton et des Textiles Exotiques is seeking to produce 100 percent kenaf newsprint.

IN BRIEF

AIDS Drug Faces Testing Hurdle

NEW YORK (NYT) — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has decided to place new restrictions on ganciclovir, a drug widely used to fight blindness in AIDS patients.

Ganciclovir must be tested in a controlled clinical trial before it is licensed for marketing, the agency said. Unless their sight is clearly endangered, new AIDS patients will have access to the drug only through the trial. Up to now, any patient whose doctor requests it has received the drug under a special program. Ganciclovir is used to arrest eye infections caused by cytomegalovirus. The virus eventually infests nearly every AIDS patient, taking advantage of weakened immune systems.

Noise Is Called a Threat to Sea Life

NEW YORK (NYT) — Noise generated by human activity is endangering fish and such oceanic mammals as seals and whales.

Dr. Arthur A. Myrberg Jr., a marine biologist at the University of Miami who is an expert on acoustic communication between fish, reports that beluga whales emit alarm calls when an icebreaker is 50 miles (80 kilometers) away, and that they flee when such vessels approach within 25 miles. Dr. Myrberg has concluded that the hair cells of the auditory organs of some fish are destroyed by high noise levels. Underwater noise not only forces fish to flee the regions where it is generated; it also damages fish eggs and reduces the growth rate of fry.

FDA Is Urged to Ban Promethazine

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Consumer and medical groups, citing concerns about crib death in babies, urged the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to ban over-the-counter sales of promethazine, a drug used in cold and allergy medicines.

Public Citizen Health Research Group and the University of Maryland's Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Institute urged the FDA to reverse its decision allowing sales of products containing promethazine. "It is ironic that the FDA has liberalized promethazine sales just when other countries have begun stepping up controls," said Dr. Shirm deSilva, a Public Citizen researcher, who noted Belgium and France are taking steps to keep infants from receiving non-prescription promethazine.

Table: NYSE Most Actives. Columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top active stocks like Interco, HCO, TSCO, etc.

Table: Market Sales. Columns: NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE 9 a.m. volume, etc. Total volume down.

Table: NYSE Index. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Composite index down.

Table: AMEX Diary. Columns: Class, Prev. Lists AMEX market activity.

Table: NASDAQ Index. Columns: Class, Prev. Lists NASDAQ market activity.

Table: AMEX Most Actives. Columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top active AMEX stocks.

Table: Dow Jones Bond Averages. Columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industrials. Lists bond market performance.

Table: NYSE Diary. Columns: Class, Prev. Lists NYSE market activity.

Table: Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Columns: Buy, Sales, % of NY. Lists odd-lot trading data.

Table: Dow Jones Averages. Columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists DJIA, DJIA-100, etc.

Table: Standard & Poor's Index. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists S&P 500 index.

Table: NASDAQ Diary. Columns: Class, Prev. Lists NASDAQ market activity.

Table: AMEX Stock Index. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists AMEX stock index.

Advertisement for T 1992 featuring a large 'T' and '1992' text.

Advertisement for AMETEK blood pressure monitors, featuring an illustration of a human torso and text describing the product.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
12.50	11.50	IBM	3.00	5.5	15.0	125.00	120.00	IBM	3.00	5.5	15.0
10.00	9.50	AT&T	1.00	4.0	15.0	100.00	95.00	AT&T	1.00	4.0	15.0
8.00	7.50	GE	0.50	4.0	15.0	80.00	75.00	GE	0.50	4.0	15.0
6.00	5.50	Ford	0.20	4.0	15.0	60.00	55.00	Ford	0.20	4.0	15.0
5.00	4.50	General Electric	0.20	4.0	15.0	50.00	45.00	General Electric	0.20	4.0	15.0
4.00	3.50	IBM	0.20	4.0	15.0	40.00	35.00	IBM	0.20	4.0	15.0
3.00	2.50	AT&T	0.10	4.0	15.0	30.00	25.00	AT&T	0.10	4.0	15.0
2.00	1.50	GE	0.05	4.0	15.0	20.00	15.00	GE	0.05	4.0	15.0
1.00	0.50	Ford	0.02	4.0	15.0	10.00	0.50	Ford	0.02	4.0	15.0
0.50	0.25	General Electric	0.01	4.0	15.0	5.00	0.25	General Electric	0.01	4.0	15.0

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8.00	7.50	GE	0.50	4.0	15.0	80.00	75.00	GE	0.50	4.0	15.0
6.00	5.50	Ford	0.20	4.0	15.0	60.00	55.00	Ford	0.20	4.0	15.0
5.00	4.50	General Electric	0.20	4.0	15.0	50.00	45.00	General Electric	0.20	4.0	15.0
4.00	3.50	IBM	0.20	4.0	15.0	40.00	35.00	IBM	0.20	4.0	15.0
3.00	2.50	AT&T	0.10	4.0	15.0	30.00	25.00	AT&T	0.10	4.0	15.0
2.00	1.50	GE	0.05	4.0	15.0	20.00	15.00	GE	0.05	4.0	15.0
1.00	0.50	Ford	0.02	4.0	15.0	10.00	0.50	Ford	0.02	4.0	15.0
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5.00	4.50	General Electric	0.20	4.0	15.0	50.00	45.00	General Electric	0.20	4.0	15.0
4.00	3.50	IBM	0.20	4.0	15.0	40.00	35.00	IBM	0.20	4.0	15.0
3.00	2.50	AT&T	0.10	4.0	15.0	30.00	25.00	AT&T	0.10	4.0	15.0
2.00	1.50	GE	0.05	4.0	15.0	20.00	15.00	GE	0.05	4.0	15.0
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4.00	3.50	IBM	0.20	4.0	15.0	40.00	35.00	IBM	0.20	4.0	15.0
3.00	2.50	AT&T	0.10	4.0	15.0	30.00	25.00	AT&T	0.10	4.0	15.0
2.00	1.50	GE	0.05	4.0	15.0	20.00	15.00	GE	0.05	4.0	15.0
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3.00	2.50	AT&T	0.10	4.0	15.0	30.00	25.00	AT&T	0.10	4.0	15.0
2.00	1.50	GE	0.05	4.0	15.0	20.00	15.00	GE	0.05	4.0	15.0
1.00	0.50	Ford	0.02	4.0	15.0	10.00	0.50	Ford	0.02	4.0	15.0
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4.00	3.50	IBM	0.20	4.0	15.0	40.00	35.00	IBM	0.20	4.0	15.0
3.00	2.50	AT&T	0.10	4.0	15.0	30.00	25.00	AT&T	0.10	4.0	15.0
2.00	1.50	GE	0.05	4.0	15.0	20.00	15.00	GE	0.05	4.0	15.0
1.00	0.50	Ford	0.02	4.0	15.0	10.00	0.50	Ford	0.02	4.0	15.0
0.50	0.25	General Electric	0.01	4.0	15.0	5.00	0.25	General Electric	0.01	4.0	15.0

Reverse Auction Set To Retire U.K. Debt

LONDON — The Bank of England said Wednesday that it would hold a reverse auction in January to buy back government bonds in an unprecedented move by the central bank aimed at cutting the national debt.

In such an auction, bondholders pick the prices at which they are willing to sell their investments, known in the British market as gilt-edged securities. The cheapest offers would be accepted by the Bank of England, down to a preset limit. In the first reverse auction, on Jan. 13, the bank would buy gilts with face value of up to £500 million (\$916 million).

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has made the reduction of the national debt a priority of economic policy.

The success of Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, in swelling public coffers has meant that instead of borrowing cash by issuing gilts, the Conservative government has been using its surplus to buy back the bonds and cut its debt load.

The Bank of England said it has quietly mopped up £2.2 billion of bonds since April. It said the reverse auction would add a permanent reserve to the banking system in January, a time when tax payments traditionally drain funds.

EC Auditors Disclose Farm Shipment Fraud

BRUSSELS — The European Community's system of agriculture subsidies loses millions of dollars each year to shippers and exporters who fraudulently claim cash for bogus cargoes, according to a report made public here Wednesday.

The annual report by the EC's Court of Auditors said that customs controls and checks by the EC Commission, the community's executive body, were inadequate to curb abuse of the Common Agricultural Policy.

The document did not give precise figures on the extent of the fraud. Nor did it name those allegedly responsible or say if legal action had been taken against them. But it cited a series of swindles, through cargo-switching or in some cases through claims for food that was never produced.

Among the examples cited was that of a company that allegedly imported prime-quality beef from South America, telling the EC that the meat was offal to avoid import duties. The report said the company then exported EC offal to South America, claiming it was prime meat and therefore eligible for export subsidies. The two-year swindle netted 16 million ECUs (\$20.8 million), the report said.

U.K. Industrial Output Fell 0.3% in October

LONDON — Industrial production in Britain fell a seasonally adjusted 0.3 percent in October, the Central Statistics Office reported Wednesday in a preliminary report.

Output was pulled down by a loss of North Sea oil production after the Piper Alpha platform disassembled in July in which 167 people died, the office said.

Although October production showed a 2.2 percent increase from a year earlier, the decline from September surprised analysts, who had expected an increase of about 0.8 percent. Production had risen 0.4 percent in September, revised upward from an earlier estimate of a 0.5 percent drop.

INTERNATIONAL
The World's
Jobs Exec
INTERNATIONAL
Current
Interest



INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

All the World's a Stage For Jobless Executives

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

LONDON — Executives who have been laid off are going to acting school to learn poise, good posture and enunciation. Those who expect to be turned into Marlon Brando or Marilyn Monroe might be disappointed, however. The coaching is designed simply to help them do better in job interviews by teaching them to relax and be themselves.

The success of the course seems to come from the actors' ability to take introverted managers and give them the poise and confidence they need to feel comfortable on that special stage, the interview. Robert Swain, chairman of Swain & Swain, a New York outplacement firm, which is retained by many Fortune 500 companies to soften the blow for executives being laid off and to help them find new jobs.

These are usually senior managers between 45 and 55 who earn an average of \$90,000 a year and have been victims of mergers at large U.S. firms. Many find themselves job hunting for the first time since college. That usually makes them nervous in interviews, and as a result, they tend to look ill at ease, move too abruptly, raise the pitch of their voices and forget to breathe properly.

"The majority of people we see are introverted," Mr. Swain added. "That's where the casualties in downsizing are going on. He suggests his clients go through a day with an acting coach. Management consultants have long been in the business of giving executives tips on how to improve their interviewing skills by learning everything they need to know about the company, by anticipating the interviewer's questions and by asking intelligent questions about the nature of the job. This is the "learn your lines" part of interviewing skills.

But, until now, few performing artists had gotten in on the act. Yet there is no point in knowing the lines by heart if you can't deliver them convincingly.

BUSINESS students, about to seek their first jobs, get acting lessons too. The training director for the British Theatre Association in London, Victoria Thompson, said, "The skills of an actor are self-representation, one which managers could well assimilate." She coaches students at the European Business School in London on voice production, presentation and body language.

Another skill most actors, like job hunters, have to develop is the ability to cope with rejection. Enter Shaun Berry, a British film distributor, who started Presence Inc. last year in New York. His firm offers companies one day of coaching by actors and actresses for a \$350 fee.

"I thought of actors getting turned down over and over again at auditions," he said. "I wondered, how did they cope with rejection?" Susan Stevens, an actress with Mr. Berry's company, said, "The rejections are endless, but if you take it as a rejection you put yourself in a casket. The key is to be true to yourself and not take one audition or interview to be the end- and be all of your life."

Ms. Stevens has executives play different roles alternately as interviewer and interviewee. To get them to relax about the interview, she'll ask one interviewee, for instance, to come in as an operatic singer or to play Mike Tyson, the heavyweight boxing champion, being interviewed on a talk show. She also gently tries to make them aware of any odd mannerisms they might have or teach simple breathing exercises, one of the first physiological things to go wrong when people get nervous.

Mr. Berry said, "Once you're grown up nobody tells you how you are and so you often don't know how others see you."

There's no point in knowing the lines if you can't deliver them convincingly.

In Japan, New Loser In Scandal

Chairman of NTT Resigns Position

By David E. Sanger

TOKYO — The chairman of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. resigned Wednesday, in Japan's big stock scandal, amid evidence that he had secretly received the equivalent of \$80,000 from a company seeking favors from the communications giant.

The resignation of the 78-year-old Hisashi Shinto ended in disgrace the career of one of Japan's best-known and most powerful chief executives. He had been known as a brilliant tactician who was credited with guiding his firm through its rocky transition from a government monopoly to a semi-private enterprise. The scandal also tainted the image of the world's largest corporation, as measured by the value of its stock, at a time when it is facing poorly against new competition.

Last week the scandal, centering on stock distributed by Recruit Corp. before its high-flying real estate subsidiary went public, forced the resignation of Kiichi Miyazawa, Japan's finance minister. Both Mr. Miyazawa and Mr. Shinto repeatedly changed their televised accounts of their involvement.

But Wednesday's revelations, just hours before Mr. Shinto resigned, also suggested that the company — among the most solid of Japanese corporate giants — has maintained off-the-books slush funds controlled by its top officials.

Mr. Shinto has been facing investigators for weeks, since it was discovered that his private secretary and several other executives purchased shares of the subsidiary, Recruit Cosmos, at bargain prices before the company went public. See SCANDAL, Page 17

Deutsche To Offer Insurance

By Ferdinand Protzman

DUSSELDORF — Deutsche Bank, West Germany's largest commercial bank, announced Tuesday that it would enter the life insurance business in the autumn of 1989.

"In January, we shall file an application with the Berlin-based Supervisory Authority for Insurance Business, for the purpose of establishing a life insurance company," said Alfred Herrhausen, Deutsche Bank's managing board chairman, who was the main force behind the bank's move into the lucrative but competitive field of life insurance.

The new company will have initial capitalization of 30 billion Deutsche marks (\$17 million) and will begin operations through the Deutsche Bank's domestic network of more than 1,300 branch offices in the autumn of 1989.

Speaking at a press conference in Düsseldorf, Mr. Herrhausen also said the bank was turning in a strong earnings performance in 1988. Group operating profit rose 24.2 percent in the first 10 months of 1988, compared with 10/12ths of its 1987 operating profit, lifted by solid gains in the bank's own-account trading in securities.

Mr. Herrhausen added that own-account trading in precious metals had fallen "just short of last year's extraordinary results," but he did not give precise figures.

Re-keeping with West German banking practice, Mr. Herrhausen did not disclose precise figures for operating profit, which includes own-account trading.

But group partial operating earnings, which include commission and fee earnings less expenditure on plant and personnel rose 3.0 percent in the first 10 months, to 2.38 billion DM from 2.31 billion DM, representing 10/12ths of the previous year's results.

Group interest earnings were up 4.3 percent, to 5.28 billion DM from 5.06 billion DM, while commission earnings edged up 2.7 percent, to 1.89 billion DM from 1.84 billion.

Analysts said the move into insurance, which Mr. Herrhausen said earlier this year was under consideration, was not surprising. There had been some uncertainty over whether Deutsche Bank would acquire an insurance arm or build one from scratch, but reports in the past month that the bank was hiring experienced insurance executives indicated the latter.

GRANNY HIDES 2 YEARS DEPARTMENT STORE

HUNDREDS BACK FROM DEAD DESCRIBE HEAVEN AND HELL

BRUCE'S NEW MOONLIGHTING LOVE UPSETS CYBILL & DEBI

ENJOY 2,000 CALORIES A DAY & STILL LOSE WEIGHT

L.A. LAW HUNK TO WED BRITISH BEAUTY

SALT-FREE FOODS TO ADD 5 YRS TO YOUR LIFE

Kittykat wants a cracker

EXCLUSIVE photos inside!

SIAMESE TWINS

THE late Generoso Pope's Weekly World News and National Enquirer tabloids are to be sold.

National Enquirer Is Open for Bids

By Geraldine Fabrikant

NEW YORK — The trustee for the estate of Generoso P. Pope Jr., who died Oct. 2, said Tuesday that the National Enquirer and Weekly World News would be sold as soon as possible.

The National Enquirer, which for decades has given supermarket shoppers often sensational reading, has a readership of 4.5 million. Weekly World News, another tabloid, also is sold in supermarkets. The trustees said they anticipated an open bidding process for the papers, which were owned by Mr. Pope.

At least two bidders are likely, industry specialists say. One is Paul Pope, one of Generoso Pope's six children. Another is Robert Maxwell, the British financier and publisher, although it was unclear how serious he might be about making an offer. "It is a property that in the course of things, Maxwell Communication will be likely to be looking at," a source close to Mr. Maxwell said.

One of the trustees, Jerome Traum, a partner of Janklow & Traum, the financial and literary law firm, said several parties had shown interest. Paul Pope, 21, who has been working at the paper for several years, was the heir apparent. But his father's will stipulated that the papers were to be sold after his death.

Paul Pope is trying to put together financing to bid for the publication, a source close to him said. The trustees of the estate are Mr. Traum; Peter G. Peterson, a partner in the Blackstone Group; and Citibank. They are considering bringing in an investment banker with expertise in communications. That description narrows it down to Henry Ansbacher & Co. and Veronis Suhler & Co.

Several industry executives said the National Enquirer could be worth \$250 million to \$400 million.

RTZ in Talks With BP to Buy Minerals Units

By Warren Getler

LONDON — RTZ Corp., the giant British mining company, said Wednesday that it was negotiating to buy British Petroleum PLC's minerals businesses, excluding the interests of BP Canada.

The announcement capped recent market speculation that RTZ was close to signing an agreement worth £19 billion to £2 billion (\$3.45 billion to \$3.65 billion) to acquire the bulk of BP's profitable mineral assets and become what one analyst called the world's premier mineral conglomerate.

For BP, which has long sought to dispose of all or part of its minerals group and to focus on its core energy interests, the potential sale to RTZ is also seen as an adroit move, coming at a time when mineral prices have reached what many experts see as a cyclical peak.

RTZ, formerly Rio Tinto Zinc PLC, declined to give further details about the talks, other than to say it was the sole negotiator for the interests. The acquisition of BP Canada's mineral interests, analysts said, is virtually inconsequential as the Canadian unit's mineral portfolio is marginal.

"The fact that Rio is in exclusive negotiations must be positive for the price" it will have to pay, said Hugh Williams, a minerals analyst with Kleinwort Benson Securities in London. "The market thinking is for a price of £2 billion."

Mr. Williams said the move would be good for RTZ. Earlier this year, RTZ sold a 28 percent stake in London & Scottish Marine Oil PLC for £260 million in a move that confirmed its stated intent to withdraw from the capital-intensive oil industry and to focus on mines.

"It will give Rio exposure to a major source of gold earnings, one area where Rio had been short," Mr. Williams said. "And it will ensure Rio's position as the premier mining company in the world."

RTZ, in buying BP's mineral assets, would acquire a bulk of base metals, 45 percent of which would be gold, 44 percent copper and the remainder tin, nickel, silver and zinc, according to industry experts. The enlarged company's geographic reach would include Europe, North America, Australia, Papua New Guinea and southern Africa.

BP's mineral holdings include the U.S.-based Bingham Canyon copper mine, believed to be among the lowest-cost suppliers in the industry. In gold, the jewel of BP's asset crown lies in the Lihir Island mines in Papua New Guinea.

"It looks like a good deal for both companies," said Malcolm Brown, an energy industry analyst with James Capel & Co. brokers. "BP gets back to its core business and can reduce its gearing to some 30 percent from 38 percent, while RTZ gets gold," he added.

Gearing refers to the level of corporate debt as a percent of shareholders funds. BP has always referred to 30 percent gearing as a "comfortable" level.

Over the past two years, BP's petrochemical and minerals divisions have been the only two units within Britain's largest company to post sustained profit growth. Analysts expect the minerals division to report replacement-cost operating profit this year of £25 million, against £125 million in 1987.

But miners proved a drain on BP's earnings earlier this decade. Mr. Brown said, "Despite the fact that the mineral operation is lean and profitable today, it's been a long haul for BP and I don't regard minerals as core to BP's business."

Mr. Brown noted that few major oil firms have had much success with mineral company mergers in recent years. He and other energy analysts believe that the oil giants will look hard at whether to keep their respective mineral divisions or to sell and put the proceeds toward oil-sector acquisitions.

Earlier this year, U.S. based Chevron Corp. sold its 15.5 percent stake in metals group, Amx Inc., for around \$350 million.

Analysts said that BP's priority now will be to reduce debt, rather than to rebound directly with a major acquisition of another oil company.

BP, which has sold \$1.04 billion of assets this year, is still digesting its near \$8 billion acquisition last year of the 45 percent of Ohio-based Standard Oil Co. that it did not already own, and its £2.4 billion purchase of British PLC earlier this year.

4 European Central Banks Make Credit Costlier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Four European central banks tightened credit Wednesday in what seemed to be a coordinated response to fears of rising inflation and a signal to the United States that the dollar must not rise.

Commercial bank economists and European monetary sources said the West German Bundesbank seemed to be leading a drive to choke off inflationary pressures and re-establish domestic priorities in its monetary policy.

Other central banks in Europe are moving in the same direction, although some more willingly than others.

In central bank actions on Wednesday: The Bundesbank allotted funds to the West German money market at 5 percent to 5.5 percent via 35-day securities repurchase agreements, higher than its previous operation at 4.7 percent to 4.95 percent. That was taken as a sign it will increase its key Lombard interest rate by at least half a point, to 5.5 percent, at a meeting on Thursday.

The central bank allotted 15.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$8.7 billion), compared with bids of 29.4 billion DM. Banks were to be credited with the money Wednesday and must buy back the securities on Jan. 18.

The Dutch central bank increased the rate on its special advances to the money market by 0.25 percentage point, to 5.5 percent. It was the first increase in the rate since Sept. 7. The central bank provided 4.03 billion guilders (\$2.05 billion) to the banking system.

The Belgian National Bank boosted all key banking interest rates by 0.25 percentage point Wednesday. The central bank said the discount rate, charged on loans to commercial banks, was raised to 7.5 percent, while the Lombard rate, used for borrowings when securities are posted as collateral, was boosted to 7.75 percent.

The Bank of France raised two rates. The intervention rate was increased to 7.75 percent from 7.25 percent and the five-to-10-day securities repurchase rate rose to 8.50 percent from 7.75 percent.

"The world economy is showing signs of growing faster than central bankers thought, and worries about inflation are back," said David Simmons, chief treasury economist at the Midland Montagu investment banking firm.

Some economists said they believed the first moves were being made in a shift in European monetary policy in which the fight against inflation and excessive monetary expansion in individual domestic markets would take priority over ambitious goals of global cooperation.

The thrust of coordination has been to reduce debt, rather than to rebound directly with a major acquisition of another oil company.

BP, which has sold \$1.04 billion of assets this year, is still digesting its near \$8 billion acquisition last year of the 45 percent of Ohio-based Standard Oil Co. that it did not already own, and its £2.4 billion purchase of British PLC earlier this year.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and various international rates.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other values. Includes entries for Argentine, Australian, Swiss, and other international currencies.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Asian Dollar Deposits. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year rates.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other financial data. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets and other money market funds.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and other gold market data. Includes entries for Hong Kong, London, and other international gold prices.

Moscow Sets Its Sights on Joining World Markets

By Paul Sillitoe

PARIS — The Soviet Union will build on reforms announced last week in a drive to fully integrate its trade and currency systems with the international framework by the late 1990s, a top Soviet economic official indicated Wednesday.

Ivan D. Ivanov, vice chairman of the State Foreign Economic Commission, forecast full convertibility for the ruble, the Soviet currency, after 1995 and said steps were already under way to put trade and investment decision-making in the hands of individual enterprises.

Mr. Ivanov, speaking to reporters after addressing an international Chamber of Commerce meeting in Paris, said Moscow would begin reforming trade regulations early next year and from 1991 planned to implement a rationalized customs tariff structure that would place the Soviet Union on a footing with industrialized trading nations.

"Our aim is to be fully integrated in the international trading system," he said, adding that Soviet policy instruments "must be tailored to the standards of GATT." The Soviet Union has in the past sought membership of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, but the United States and other members have resisted.

Moscow's goal is full membership of GATT, said Mr. Ivanov, "with all rights and full responsibilities." Starting sometime next year, the current system of case-by-case licensing for international trade would be replaced by an open general license for most transactions, Mr. Ivanov said, the aim being to gradually forge a liberal trade policy.

Under the reforms announced last week, the ruble is to be devalued by 50 percent for commercial transactions over the next two years as a step toward making it freely convertible. The currency, which may not be exported, exchanges at an official rate of about \$1.60, but on the black market in

the Soviet Union it is valued at about 20 cents. Mr. Ivanov, an architect of the reforms, acknowledged that a new official rate to be set up by the end of 1990 would be "lower than it is now," but said the black market rate was narrowly based on a handful of currencies and "should not be taken as a signal."

Through a system that Mr. Ivanov characterized as "export promotion rather than devaluation," Soviet enterprises are to be reimbursed at twice the ruble equivalent for taxes paid on foreign-currency proceeds from exports or investment. Thus an enterprise might yield to the state perhaps \$20 on a \$100 transaction but would recoup the equivalent of \$40 — in rubles.

Mr. Ivanov said that Soviet enterprises had signed 143 joint-venture agreements with overseas partners as of the beginning of December, involving total capital of about \$1 billion.

While only 12 were currently in operation, most would be active within the next two years. Mr. Ivanov's message for governments of the European Community, with which he hopes the Soviet Union will eventually conclude a broad trade and economic agreement, is that bilateral opportunities lie beyond trade in goods, in such areas as international production, industrial investment and joint technological development.

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Trans-Atlantic Fiber-Optic Link Boosts Volume

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The first fiber-optic telephone cable across the Atlantic went into service Wednesday, vastly increasing the number of calls that can be made at one time between Europe and the United States.

The new cable, which uses pulses of laser light to send voice and computer data, can carry 40,000 calls simultaneously. The three existing copper cables, together with satellites, can carry a total of 20,000 calls.

Installed over six months at a cost of \$362 million, the cable illustrates the increasing pace with which communications companies around the world are stringing fiber-optic cables along the ocean floor and across North America, Europe, Asia and Australia.

The resulting network promises a new era of faster, clearer global communication.

By 1992, the companies project that more than 16 million miles (25.7 million kilometers) of the light-wave cable will be installed on the four continents and in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans and the Caribbean, at an estimated cost of \$28 billion.

The new cable is a joint venture of 29 telephone companies from Europe and North America, including American Telephone & Telegraph Co., TTT World Communications, MCI Telecommunications Corp., British Telecommunications PLC, France Telecom and Western Union Corp. AT&T, which installed the cable, will also operate it.

Rich Wallerstein, an AT&T spokesman, said that the cable was not expected to reduce prices for international calls, but that the digital technology it incorporates would result in a variety of new services between the United States and Europe.

With the new communications technology, known as light-wave systems, callers will no longer have to wait hours for a free international line to some parts of the world. One fiber can carry more than 8,000 conversations, compared with 48 for a copper wire.

People in the United States made 4.7 billion minutes of overseas telephone calls last year, compared with 580 million in 1977, according to the Federal Communications Commission.

For businesses, the growing availability of fiber-optic systems

will greatly expand the number of high-speed data channels available to transmit information between headquarters and foreign offices.

In addition, the fiber lines will provide international video teleconferencing and high-speed facsimile service, which is growing among business users.

The current backbone of most telephone systems consists of copper cables and microwave radio that are intended to carry voice transmissions as analog or wave-like electrical signals that are prone to interference.

A fiber-optic system transmits data as light pulses in digital form, and several types of information can be carried on a single line.

One drawback of the new telephone technology, however, is its increased vulnerability to widespread disruptions if a large fiber-optic cable is accidentally severed.

Last month, millions of telephone calls were disrupted around the United States for several hours when a construction crew accidentally severed an AT&T fiber-optic cable in New Jersey.

AT&T has increased the protection for its fiber-optic cables. It wraps its undersea cable in steel

and buries part of it beneath the ocean floor.

The new European link is called TAT-8, for trans-Atlantic telephone cable No. 8. AT&T provided 34 percent of the \$362 million financing. British Telecom 16 percent and France Telecom 10 percent, with the remainder split among the other investors.

TAT-8 will eventually replace the three copper trans-Atlantic cables that now carry telephone calls between the United States and Europe.

The international group of telephone companies is already ready to begin work on a second trans-Atlantic cable, called TAT-9, that would go into service in 1991. That cable will carry 80,000 simultaneous telephone calls.

In a bid to compete for the lucrative trans-Atlantic market, Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain and Nynex Corp. of the United States have announced plans to lay a separate \$600 million fiber-optic cable linking New York and London.

A consortium of telephone companies also has plans to build a fiber-optic cable across the Pacific that is scheduled to go into service in April.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec 14						

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)	5000 bushels	Dec 14	Chg.
Soft Red Winter	4.20	+0.01	
Hard Red Winter	4.10	+0.01	
Soft Red Spring	4.30	+0.01	
Hard Red Spring	4.20	+0.01	

Food

COFFEE (NYCICE)	5000 lbs	Dec 14	Chg.
Arabica	1.10	+0.01	
Robusta	0.80	+0.01	

Metals

COPPER (COMEX)	3.000000	Dec 14	Chg.
Dec 14	1.50	+0.01	
Jan 15	1.50	+0.01	

Livestock

CATTLE (CME)	100 lbs	Dec 14	Chg.
Dec 14	1.00	+0.01	
Jan 15	1.00	+0.01	

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE	Dec 14	Chg.
Dec 14	1.00	+0.01
Jan 15	1.00	+0.01

Stock Indexes

SP 500 INDEX (CME)	Dec 14	Chg.
Dec 14	285.10	+1.10
Jan 15	285.10	+1.10

Commodity Indexes

MOODY'S COMMODITY INDEX	Dec 14	Chg.
Dec 14	142.37	+0.10
Jan 15	142.37	+0.10

London Metals

ALUMINUM (LME)	Dec 14	Chg.
Dec 14	1.00	+0.01
Jan 15	1.00	+0.01

London Commodities

SUGAR (LME)	Dec 14	Chg.
Dec 14	1.00	+0.01
Jan 15	1.00	+0.01

Dividends

POWER TRAIL INC	Dec 14	Chg.
Dec 14	1.00	+0.01
Jan 15	1.00	+0.01

Spot Commodities

COMMODITY	Dec 14	Chg.
Dec 14	1.00	+0.01
Jan 15	1.00	+0.01

Dow Jones Sees 11% Rise in Net

NEW YORK — Dow Jones & Co., the business information services group, said Wednesday that it expected profit for 1988 to climb 11 percent to 14 percent from the previous year mainly because of many recurring gains.

Market Guide

MARKET	Dec 14	Chg.
Dec 14	1.00	+0.01
Jan 15	1.00	+0.01

To Our Readers

Deutsche mark futures option prices were not available for this edition because of transmission delays.

Paris Commodities

SUGAR (ICE)	Dec 14	Chg.
Dec 14	1.00	+0.01
Jan 15	1.00	+0.01

U.S. Treasuries

DISCOUNT	Dec 14	Chg.
Dec 14	1.00	+0.01
Jan 15	1.00	+0.01

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

December 14, 1988

Fund Name	Price	Change
AL-AMAL GROUP	31.24	
AL-AMAL TRUST SA	114.53	
AL-AMAL CURRENT	10.27	
AL-AMAL EQUITY	10.27	
AL-AMAL BOND	10.27	
AL-AMAL ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD	114.53	
AL-AMAL GLOBAL FUND	114.53	
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Midland to Control Euromobiliare

By Warren Getler

LONDON — Midland Bank PLC, as expected, moved Wednesday to take a controlling interest in Euromobiliare SpA, the Milan-based investment bank, in a friendly transaction with the Italian company's principal shareholders.

The third-largest British clearing bank said it had agreed to raise its stake in Euromobiliare to just over 45 percent from 31.4 percent and that it had entered into an option and voting agreement with the Italian group's management on shares representing a further 6 percent.

Rodolfo Bogni, a Midland executive, said the British bank had agreed to pay around 96 billion lire (\$75 million) for the 42 percent stake, or 8,000 lire per share. Euromobiliare shares closed Wednesday on the Milan bourse at 6,420 lire, down 15 for the day.

Mr. Bogni, who is a director of Euromobiliare and who is to become its deputy chairman, dismissed suggestions by some analysts that Midland was paying too high a price to expand its presence in Italy.

Midland's announcement followed talks between Midland and Euromobiliare begun in November.

Midland said in a press release that Euromobiliare's principal shareholders, the Italian entrepreneurs Carlo de Benedetti, Raul Gardini and Silvio Berlusconi, "will each hold approximately 5 percent of Euromobiliare's ordinary shares" through their respective companies.

About 25 percent of Euromobiliare is held by institutional shareholders and the general public.

Midland's move follows a period of turbulence in the ownership of Euromobiliare, Reuters reported from Milan.

In July, Finarte SpA, an art auction house and investment company based in Milan, disclosed it had purchased a 10 percent stake in Euromobiliare. But it sold the holding to Mr. de Benedetti after the financier Francesco Micheli failed to merge Euromobiliare with Finarte's investment bank.

In October, Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest SpA and Mr. Gardini's Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA boosted their holdings by each buying one third of the 10 percent parcel of shares from Mr. de Benedetti.

Volvo May Sell Properties In Move to Release Capital

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB, the Swedish carmaker, said Wednesday that it was considering the sale of some of its properties in a move to release capital and that a firm decision would be made next year.

A spokesman for the company, Hans Renstrom, said, "I can confirm we are reviewing the position regarding our properties." Volvo's land and properties were valued at 7 billion kronor (\$1.2 billion) in 1987.

Analysts said it was likely that Volvo would sell its property to a company formed jointly with an outside partner.

In its most recent financial results, Volvo earnings in the first nine months of the year fell 7.8 percent from a year earlier to 5.44 billion kronor.

The decline was attributed to higher wage costs in Sweden, a three-week strike in January and losses at a Spanish frozen fish unit, which had built up stocks before fish prices declined sharply.

Sales for the period, however, edged up to 67.98 billion kronor, from 66.23 billion kronor.

Meanwhile, prices on the Stockholm Bourse rose slightly Wednesday in active trading, boosted by the news that Volvo was studying the sale, dealers said.

The company's restricted B shares, which are not available to foreigners, closed up 3 kronor at 373 kronor, after rising 7 kronor on Tuesday.

Leader's Death Adds to Nokia Woes

By Barry James

Amid reports that its overworked chief executive committed suicide and predictions that its dividend will be down sharply this year, Nokia Group, Finland's biggest industrial conglomerate, appears to be having problems digesting a spate of acquisitions, financial analysts in Helsinki said Wednesday.

Nokia shares recovered partially on Wednesday, however, after tumbling on reports that Kari A.O. Kairamo, the chairman and chief executive officer, committed suicide over the weekend.

A spokesman for Nokia, quoted in Helsinki newspapers, said Mr. Kairamo's death was not connected with any problems at the company, which is involved in electronics, cables, machinery, paper, power, chemicals, rubber and floorings.

Analysts in Helsinki said the underlying health of Nokia appeared to be sound, although 1989 profits and dividends were likely to be

sharply lower after the acquisitions. The most pessimistic estimate among analysts in Helsinki is that the dividend might fall to 6 markkaa (\$1.47) from last year's record 15 markkaa.

Although Mr. Kairamo initially was said to have suffered a heart attack, the nation's largest newspaper, Helsingin Sanomat, and other media later reported he had taken his own life. "No one is denying it," said one of his acquaintances. "He was very overworked."

Nokia declined comment on the reports.

Nokia stock edged up 2 markkaa on Wednesday to close at 130. It ended last week at 140.

Analysts said the fall in price from Friday's close also may have been linked to concern that Nokia had no one of sufficient stature to carry on Mr. Kairamo's work. The Nokia board named Simo Vuorio, 58, the former president and chief operating officer to succeed him. Some analysts cited Mr. Vuorio's lack of international experience and the fact he had not been

involved in the electronics side of Nokia's business as factors that might weigh against him.

But a spokesman for Nokia said the board had endorsed Mr. Kairamo's policy of international expansion and extensive diversification into consumer electronics.

With the acquisition of the consumer electronics business of Standard-Elektrik Lorenz and the data systems division of Ericsson Data Systems of Sweden early this year, Nokia transformed itself into one of Western Europe's information technology giants, but many analysts said the company may have bitten off more than it could chew.

Brian Knox, an analyst and Nordic specialist with Kleinwort Benson Securities Ltd. in London, said Nokia tended to move in phases by "making a series of imaginative deals and then having a couple of years' hard slog getting them to pay off."

Mr. Knox said he was sticking to his prediction of 1989 pretax profit in the range of 700 million to 800 million markkaa.

Ciba-Geigy Sets Ilford Sale

Agence France-Press

BASEL — The Swiss pharmaceutical group Ciba-Geigy AG said Wednesday it had signed a preliminary agreement to sell its Ilford photographic film group to International Paper of the United States.

In a statement released here, Ciba-Geigy said International Paper would take over the entire Ilford group, "including most of its units and personnel." The price for Ilford was not disclosed.

Ilford, which has plants in Britain, France and Switzerland, makes photographic film and paper. The group employs about 3,400 people and has forecast sales of 500 million Swiss francs (\$340 million) this year.

International Paper Co., which employs 50,000 people, has forecast 1988 sales of \$10 billion. Its revenue in 1987 was \$7.8 billion. The company produces paper, lumber, plywood and other wood products.

Ciba-Geigy posted sales of 15.77 billion Swiss francs in 1987, virtually flat compared with 1986, when sales were 15.95 billion francs.

In September 1987, International Paper agreed to acquire Anitac Image Technology Corp., a maker of photographic film and paper.

Caesars Stock Rises as Trump Apparently Seeks Control

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — The stock of Caesars World Inc. rose sharply Wednesday after the U.S. casino and resort group disclosed that Donald J. Trump, the New York developer, had filed for government antitrust approval to acquire up to 50 percent of the company.

In the filing with the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Trump, who owns several casinos in Atlantic City, New Jersey, said that he might seek control of Caesars by buying 50 percent or more of the group's voting shares outstanding, Caesar's said.

In the first quarter of this year, Caesars reported revenue of \$230.8 million, compared with \$223.6 a year earlier.

Net income in the first quarter was \$22.7 million, compared with \$29.6 million in the year-earlier period.

Caesars owns casinos in Las Vegas and Lake Tahoe, Nevada, and in Atlantic City.

Among Mr. Trump's major holdings are two hotel-and-casino operations in Atlantic City, and a controlling stake in Resorts International, which is building the largest casino in the city.

He also owns several hotels and apartment buildings in New York City.

Caesars has about 24.5 million shares outstanding.

On Wednesday, Caesars shares rose \$4.125 to close at \$29.375 in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Daniel Lee, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., said Mr. Trump felt "the stock is undervalued."

Because of the content of Mr. Trump's filing was confusing, Caesars said that it was unable to determine his full plans and that it had no further comment.

In the first quarter of this year, Caesars reported revenue of \$230.8 million, compared with \$223.6 a year earlier.

In recent weeks, Mr. Trump has been trying to acquire Eastern Airlines' profitable East Coast shuttle services from Texas Air Corp. for \$365 million.

But a motion filed by the airline's unions has blocked the move.

The unions contended that the sale of the shuttle, which operates between Boston, New York and Washington, violated federal labor law because it would have been a major change in the firm's operations at a time when two of the unions were negotiating a new contract.

Caesars said the increase had been achieved despite the cost of reorganization of its headquarters, which was taken as a charge against operating profits.

A Charter unit, Shand Construction, unit incurred an undisclosed loss for the period on several of its civil-engineering and building contracts in Britain. Charter said Shand's activities were likely to be trimmed.

Revenue of the engineering division rose to \$96.69 million from \$94.19 million in the half, while sales of the building products and materials division rose to \$44.91 million from \$37.09 million.

A notable feature of this first six months has been the improved performance of Charter's industrial subsidiaries, whose contribution to group profit rose by 44 percent," the company said.

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Daimler Sees Rise in Sales

Agence France-Press

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG says it expects consolidated sales of 73 billion Deutsche marks (\$41.7 billion) in 1988, up 8.3 percent from last year.

Daimler's managing board chairman, Edzard Reuter, said at press conference Tuesday that net profit was expected to be satisfactory this year, despite weakness in the U.S. dollar that led to a decline in car sales. Last year Daimler, West Germany's largest industrial group, posted a profit of 1.78 billion DM.

Mr. Reuter said that Daimler would pay shareholders a dividend of 12 DM per 50-DM share, unchanged from last year. After the announcement, Daimler shares fell 12.30 to 748 DM in trading Wednesday on the Frankfurt exchange.

The group's automobile division accounted for three quarters of sales and half the sales increase, mainly because of truck sales. Automobile sales were stable in Europe but dropped 6 percent in the United States, the group said.

Daimler said that for all of 1988 it will have produced 560,000 cars, 6 percent less than in 1987.

Charter Consolidated Boosts Profit by 23%

Reuters

LONDON — Charter Consolidated PLC, the mining and industrial company that is effectively controlled by Anglo American Corp. of South Africa, reported Wednesday a 23 percent increase in pretax profit to £32.09 million (\$58.64 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30.

The profit, which compares with £26.06 million in the same period a year earlier, came on revenue that rose 13.4 percent to £519.57 million from £458.35 million previously.

Earnings per share rose to 19.9 pence from 17.2 pence a year earlier.

Separately, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange said it had found no evidence of insider trading in shares of Consolidated Gold Fields

PLC before the £2.9 billion takeover bid by Minorco SA. The president of the exchange, Tony Norton, said "a normal in-depth investigation" had been conducted.

Minorco is a Luxembourg-based holding company of Minerals & Resources Corp., which is controlled by Anglo American and its affiliate, De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.

In its profit report, Charter said a strong contribution from its industrial subsidiaries was the main factor behind a 17 percent rise in operating profit to £27.9 million for the half, from £23.73 million a year earlier.

A notable feature of this first six months has been the improved performance of Charter's industrial subsidiaries, whose contribution to group profit rose by 44 percent," the company said.

Charter said the increase had been achieved despite the cost of reorganization of its headquarters, which was taken as a charge against operating profits.

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Revenue of the engineering division rose to \$96.69 million from \$94.19 million in the half, while sales of the building products and materials division rose to \$44.91 million from \$37.09 million.

SWISS BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Advertisement for Swiss Business Opportunities featuring various companies like LANDIS & GYR, BALTTEC MACHINE WORKS LIMITED, HIGH LINE LTD., WENGER S.A., and ADVERA LTD. with contact information for each.

Large advertisement for Institutional Investor magazine, titled 'RETURN ON INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR'S INVESTMENT MATCH PROGRAM: HIGH YIELD'. It details the benefits of advertising in the magazine, including reaching 544,000 readers and offering a very favorable cost.

Large advertisement for Sanwa Bank, titled 'Sanwa Bank is now listed on the London Stock Exchange'. It features an image of the Konoike Exchange House and text describing the bank's history, assets, and services, particularly in Europe.

QUAKE: A Combat Zone
(Continued from page 1)
some imagining the cries of trapped children.

Buildings ruptured and splitting their intricate contents into shattering machines, oversplitting machinery — into the streets.

Seven corpses laid out along an excavation site in Leningrad, covered with curtains and paper and a nearby hugging and weeping.

Tens of thousands of coffins. Coffins of cheap plywood and cardboard, painted black or red, stacked in family groups on top of the unburied dead.

The unburied dead in Leningrad, the unburied dead in Leningrad, the unburied dead in Leningrad.

The unburied dead in Leningrad, the unburied dead in Leningrad, the unburied dead in Leningrad.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Trade Report Sends Dollar Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower on Wednesday, depressed by the report of only a marginal improvement in the U.S. trade deficit in October and the liquidation of bullish positions in advance of Christmas.

Dealers initially were surprised by the reaction to the modest drop in the trade gap, which fell to \$10.35 billion from a revised \$10.67 billion in September. The October figure was slightly below projections by economists.

"The numbers should not have affected the dollar as much as they have," said Steve Kelleher, corporate treasury adviser at Chemical Bank in London.

But traders noted that some long positions had been closed out in advance of Christmas.

The dollar fell to 1.7396 Deutsche marks from 1.7490 on Tuesday, and it dropped to 122.700 yen from 123.275.

The pound, recovering from weakness earlier this week, rose to \$1.8285 from \$1.8200.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar fell to 1.4663 from 1.4717, and the U.S. unit dropped to 5.9450 French francs from 5.9770.

The announcement on Tuesday of a larger-than-expected 1.1 percent surge in U.S. retail sales for November, although for a different month than the trade report, should have provided a clue to the general strength of consumer demand and thus pointed to a continuing high level of imports, currency dealers said.

"The market was hyping itself up for a better trade number. It had to have at least a \$9 billion handle for the dollar to do better," said a dealer at a major U.S. bank in New York.

A round of European interest rate increases and the perception that the West German central bank would raise its key Lombard rate on Thursday weighed on the dollar, especially against the mark.

But dealers said the market expected the U.S. Federal Reserve Board to raise its discount rate, charged on loans to central banks, from the current 6.5 percent level, countering the effect of the European moves on the currency markets.

Many dealers are looking for tightening of U.S. credit policy in response to evidence that the American economy is performing vigorously. The European interest

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Wed.	Tue.
Deutsche mark	1.7396	1.7490
Pound sterling	1.8285	1.8200
Japanese yen	122.700	123.150
Swiss franc	1.4663	1.4717
French franc	5.9450	5.9770

Source: Reuters

rate rises, however, were interpreted as a signal that those countries do not want the dollar to advance from its current level.

In London, the dollar ended at 1.7380 DM, down from 1.7485 on Tuesday, and the U.S. currency fell to 122.60 yen from 123.15.

The British pound, which had been weak as the chances for a British interest rate increase waned, moved higher against the dollar, rising to \$1.8325 from \$1.8275.

The pound fell to 3.1805 DM from 3.1968, but it was unchanged on its trade-weighted index at 77.7. Dealers said an afternoon advance in the British currency was a reaction to the falls of earlier this week.

Against other key currencies in London, the dollar fell to 1.4655 Swiss francs from 1.4705, and it dropped to 5.9415 French francs from 5.9725.

The trade report and fears of higher U.S. interest rates hurt the bond market. Analysts said fixed-income securities were dragged down by the falling dollar as well.

Sтивен A. Wood, an economist for BankAmerica Capital Markets Group in San Francisco, said the bond market was disappointed that the trend toward lower merchandise trade deficits apparently has begun leveling off. "The market is saying we are stuck with a lower but still unacceptably high trade deficit," he said.

Mr. Wood said bond prices also were hurt by a pair of other economic reports for November indicating "domestic economic activity is still very strong" and may increase inflationary pressures. Factory use rose 0.2 percent to 84.2 percent of capacity, the Fed said, while industrial production rose 0.5 percent.

The yield on the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond rose to 9.05 percent at the close in New York from 8.98 percent as the price slumped to 99 16/32 from 100 7/32.

DEFICIT: U.S. Gap Narrows

(Continued from page 1)

Improvement in trade numbers this year and cited a 28 percent surge in U.S. exports during the first 10 months of the year.

Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, said, "We are seeing an improvement in the trade deficit at a satisfactory pace."

But Allen Sinai, chief economist of Boston Co., predicted that "the improvement in the trade deficit has stalled out."

"We still have a heavy flow of imported goods, especially on the manufacturing side," he added.

Jerry Jasinski, executive vice president and chief economist of the National Association of Manufacturers, cited "disturbing" figures that "confirmed the slowdown in export growth over the past three months while imports keep flowing into the United States."

He noted that automobile imports from Japan increased by \$700 million and imports of telecommunication products and consumer electronic goods such as videocassette recorders, also largely supplied by Japan, increased by \$300 million in October.

On Tuesday, Japan reported a surprisingly high increase in its trade surplus, reflecting products that have not yet been received in the United States.

This was seen as signaling a worsening of the trade deficit in the future.

Even though Japan's trade surplus with the United States declined by \$5 billion over the first 10 months of the year, it climbed in October by \$1.4 billion, to \$5 billion.

The U.S. deficit with the 12-nation European Community declined by \$15 billion over the first 10 months of the year, although the October deficit rose by \$89 million to \$553 million.

In another development, the Federal Reserve Board said factory usage rose 0.2 percentage points to 84.2 percent last month, the highest since 84.3 percent in November 1978. The Associated Press reported. It was the seventh increase in eight months.

As capacity use edges toward 85 percent, economists fear that factories will have trouble producing enough goods to meet demand, leading to shortages and price increases.

RATES: Europeans Curb Credit

(Continued from first finance page)

U.S. October trade data released on Wednesday showed a relatively high \$10.35 billion deficit, compared with a revised \$10.67 billion deficit in September. A modest 1.7 percent drop in imports suggested domestic demand was still fairly strong.

Central bankers had the chance to coordinate policy on Monday at a meeting at the Bank for International Settlements in Switzerland. Sources said topics included whether economies were overheating and whether corrective action was needed.

Economists said the Bundesbank appeared to have been the leading force in the round of rate increases on Wednesday, arguing that early action would head off the need for more drastic rises later.

The Dutch central bank is expected to go along with a tightening to keep a steady mark/guilder exchange rate. Switzerland too, whose franc is closely linked to the mark, could follow a German rate rise.

The signs of a concerted interest rate rise in Europe have been mounting steadily this week in tandem with speculation over a rise in the U.S. discount rate, now standing at 6.5 percent.

The Federal Reserve System's policy-making Open Market Committee was meeting for the second day on Wednesday, but economists said it was not clear whether it would increase the U.S. discount rate or whether such a move would be part of an agreement with Europe.

Markets Disrupted as Lange Dismisses Minister

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange dismissed his finance minister, Roger Douglas, on Wednesday in a conflict over how fast the country should continue to change its once tightly regulated economy.

New Zealand's currency and bond markets were thrown into turmoil.

The New Zealand dollar fell 3 U.S. cents as dealers rushed to sell the currency, before recovering 1 cent to close at 61.80 U.S. cents. The yield on the benchmark five-year government bond ended at 14.70 percent after starting at 14.30 percent and trading at 14.14 before the announcement.

Only support from a major broker prevented a tumble on the share market, already at an eight-month low. The Barclays index closed 14.08 points lower at 1,750.56.

Mr. Lange dropped Mr. Douglas in favor of Health Minister David Caygill minutes after Mr. Douglas said publicly that he would not remain finance minister if Mr. Lange were re-elected leader of the Labor Party next year.

His dismissal comes almost a year after the two men, once close friends, had begun to feud about Mr. Douglas's tight monetary policies to curb inflation. The two have been at odds since Mr. Lange watered down Mr. Douglas's reform proposals, including a one-rate income tax, in December 1987.

Mr. Douglas said he had been powerless to prevent an undermining of economic confidence. He said a succession of crises had cost the country investment and jobs and had boosted interest rates.

He added that uncertainty had been further intensified to the point where "it could be no longer killing our economic recovery."

Mr. Lange and Mr. Caygill said in a joint statement, "We are committed to reducing inflation. Monetary policy will continue to be directed at this objective. We remain committed to a responsible fiscal policy."

"Our goal is, and will continue to be, to reduce the budget deficit," Mr. Caygill, 40, a lawyer, has been in Parliament for 10 years and had held a number of senior Labor Party posts. He will retain his Health Ministry portfolio.

He has been a strong supporter of Mr. Douglas's policies, which have turned the New Zealand economy from one of the world's most regulated to one of the freest.

"My task now will be to continue the work that Roger and the cabinet have put in place in the last four years," Mr. Caygill said. "I do not see these events as a break in the continuity of this government's policy."

In November, Mr. Lange dismissed Richard Prebble, the minister of state-owned enterprises and an ally of Mr. Douglas's. Mr. Lange said then that he dismissed Mr. Prebble because the two could not agree on a procedure for privatizing 2 billion dollars worth of state businesses by March 31.

Mr. Douglas's dismissal on Wednesday was followed by the resignation of Revenue Minister Trevor de Cooze, a supporter of Mr. Douglas and the architect of widespread tax revision.

After his dismissal, Mr. Douglas said at a news conference, "A stage has been reached where that conflict is tearing the government apart and it is tearing New Zealand apart."

"I do not rule out standing against David Lange myself for the leadership."

Currency dealers said the fate of the New Zealand dollar was in the hands of European markets, where Mr. Caygill is relatively unknown compared with Mr. Douglas.

"Any rally will be sold into," head dealer Martin Paulsen of Bankers Trust said. "Lange is telling us: 'Don't worry, be happy.' I'm more concerned than that."

SCANDAL: Chairman of NTT Resigns in Recruit Stock Investigation

(Continued from first finance page)

At the time, the company was selling leased-line telephone circuits, and reselling American supercomputers, to Recruit's former chairman, Hiromasa Ezoe, to help it fulfill his plans.

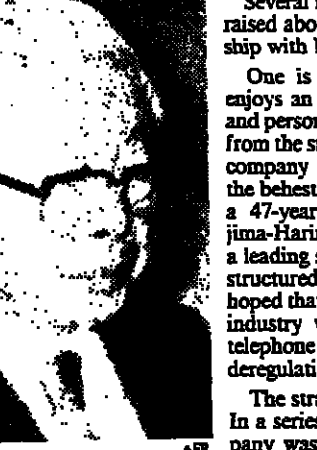
For weeks Mr. Shinto has denied that he personally profited when Recruit Cosmos went public and share prices surged.

"That's completely out of the question," he said. "How could I face everybody if I had done such a thing?"

But late Tuesday prosecutors leaked to the Japanese press their recent discovery that 9 million to 10 million yen (\$75,000 to \$85,000) from stock profits were deposited in Mr. Shinto's private bank account. About \$110,000 was reported, controlled in another account, controlled by the company. Investigators say they suspect it was a slush fund.

Mr. Shinto did not say anything publicly Wednesday, although his spokesman maintained he had no knowledge of the deposits. But at a meeting he reportedly told Japan's minister of posts and telecommunications, Masaaki Nakayama, that he was "took responsibility" for the funds that appeared in his account.

At a press conference at company headquarters near the Imperial



Hisashi Shinto

Several new questions have been raised about Mr. Shinto's relationship with Recruit.

One is what Mr. Shinto, who enjoys an international reputation and personal wealth, had to benefit from the stock deal. He came to the company only seven years ago, at the behest of the government, after a 47-year career with Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., a leading shipbuilder, which he restructured. Government officials hoped that his experience in private industry would help prepare the telephone company for an era of deregulation and competition.

The strategy worked for a while. In a series of stock sales, the company was freed from government control, and the Japanese government used some of the proceeds to help finance the company's debt. Since then it has added a number of new services, from portable cellular phone service to the installation of commercial networks that handle both voice and high-speed computer communications. The number of employees was trimmed — it now stands at slightly less than 300,000 — and the company has started a host of new ventures.

But the company's recent performance has been disappointing. As competitors arrived in the domestic telephone market — international calls are headed by another firm, Kokusai Denshin Denwa — the telephone giant has been pressed.

"The competition is doing surprisingly well," said John McDonald, communications analyst for Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. in Tokyo. "They are making profits earlier than expected. And customers have been less reluctant to move to new carriers than we thought."

Still, the firm labors under the burden of its huge size. For political reasons, it cannot increase the price of a local call, which at a pay phone costs about 8 cents, in a nation not known for its consumer bargains. Those calls are subsidized by more expensive rates for long-distance, giving competitors a chance to win customers by charging only 75 percent of the firm's rates.

Recent earnings, as a result, have been sluggish. Telephone service revenues only inched up, and total revenue declined a little in the six months ended Sept. 30.

Current, or pretax, profit fell to 170.61 billion yen for the six-month period from 199.68 billion yen. Net profit was almost unchanged at 100.71 billion yen, compared with 100.78 billion a year earlier.

Net profit margins are down to about 4 percent.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.
It is updated before 9 a.m.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	4 P.M. CHG
100	90	IBM	3.00	3.00	15	100	90	+1.00
120	110	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15	120	110	+10.00
150	140	Apple	0.00	0.00	15	150	140	+10.00
200	190	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15	200	190	+10.00
250	240	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15	250	240	+10.00
300	290	Novell	0.00	0.00	15	300	290	+10.00
350	340	Intuit	0.00	0.00	15	350	340	+10.00
400	390	Visa	0.00	0.00	15	400	390	+10.00
450	440	MasterCard	0.00	0.00	15	450	440	+10.00
500	490	Amex	0.00	0.00	15	500	490	+10.00
550	540	Discover	0.00	0.00	15	550	540	+10.00
600	590	Bank of America	0.00	0.00	15	600	590	+10.00
650	640	Wells Fargo	0.00	0.00	15	650	640	+10.00
700	690	Citigroup	0.00	0.00	15	700	690	+10.00
750	740	JPMorgan Chase	0.00	0.00	15	750	740	+10.00
800	790	Bank of New York	0.00	0.00	15	800	790	+10.00
850	840	JP Morgan	0.00	0.00	15	850	840	+10.00
900	890	Goldman Sachs	0.00	0.00	15	900	890	+10.00
950	940	Morgan Stanley	0.00	0.00	15	950	940	+10.00
1000	990	JP Morgan	0.00	0.00	15	1000	990	+10.00

Price of GEC Stock Rises On Takeover Rumors

LONDON — Rumors that General Electric Co. of Britain could become the target of a takeover bid, possibly by Hanson PLC or a consortium involving Plessey Co., pushed GEC shares up 4 pence Wednesday to 189 pence and sent option volume soaring, analysts said.

GEC and Siemens AG of West Germany are making a hostile bid for Plessey, which is valued at £1.7 billion (\$3.1 billion). Analysts said a reverse takeover could be a means for Plessey to evade the bid.

A spokesman for Hanson, a British conglomerate, declined to comment on the rumors. No comment was immediately available from Plessey, a military contractor and telecommunications group.

Total volume in GEC call and put options by midday was 2,921 contracts, compared with a total 1,381 contracts traded Tuesday.

January 180-pence calls were trading at 12.5 pence compared with Tuesday's closing value of 10.25 pence. Each option contract represents 1,000 shares. A call option is the right to buy a particular security within a specified period.

W-X-Y-Z

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	4 P.M. CHG
100	90	IBM	3.00	3.00	15	100	90	+1.00
120	110	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15	120	110	+10.00
150	140	Apple	0.00	0.00	15	150	140	+10.00
200	190	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15	200	190	+10.00
250	240	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15	250	240	+10.00
300	290	Novell	0.00	0.00	15	300	290	+10.00
350	340	Intuit	0.00	0.00	15	350	340	+10.00
400	390	Visa	0.00	0.00	15	400	390	+10.00
450	440	MasterCard	0.00	0.00	15	450	440	+10.00
500	490	Amex	0.00	0.00	15	500	490	+10.00
550	540	Discover	0.00	0.00	15	550	540	+10.00
600	590	Bank of America	0.00	0.00	15	600	590	+10.00
650	640	Wells Fargo	0.00	0.00	15	650	640	+10.00
700	690	Citigroup	0.00	0.00	15	700	690	+10.00
750	740	JPMorgan Chase	0.00	0.00	15	750	740	+10.00
800	790	Bank of New York	0.00	0.00	15	800	790	+10.00
850	840	JP Morgan	0.00	0.00	15	850	840	+10.00
900	890	Goldman Sachs	0.00	0.00	15	900	890	+10.00
950	940	Morgan Stanley	0.00	0.00	15	950	940	+10.00
1000	990	JP Morgan	0.00	0.00	15	1000	990	+10.00

BOOKS

CHILDREN OF BETHANY: The Story of a Palestinian Family

By Said K. Aburish. 256 pages. £14.95. London, I.B. Tauris & Co. Ltd, 3 Henrietta St., London WC2E 8PW.

Reviewed by John K. Cooley

SAID ABURISH, a Palestinian Arab, has written a remarkable history of his people in this century. He does this by telling the story of the members of his own family. Born in Bethany, a village on the southeastern slopes of the Mount of Olives, just east of Jerusalem, the author's personal tale slips easily and almost imperceptibly into a narrative in microcosm about the dispersed three million to four million Palestinians living throughout the world, and what Bethany still means to them.

The setting for the Aburish dynasty, which Said Aburish's grandfather, Khalil Aburish, founded, is the New Testament surroundings, goals for many generations of Christian pilgrims: the tomb of Lazarus, the house of Mary and Martha, and the tomb of Simon the Leper. The Aburish family, however, is a Muslim Moslem clan, already living during World War I in a mixed society of Moslems, Christians and (nearby) Jews, ruled first by the Turks and then, after the war, by the British mandate authorities who ruled Palestine until 1948.

The women supported their men; some went out into the world and pursued careers of their own. From the 1930s, when, as the author recalls, "we discovered and adopted our Palestinian identity, and the British recognized the Palestinians as a people with stronger hopes and aspirations than they had expected," Palestinian Arab nationalism was set on a collision course with the Zionists' vigorous and successful campaign for a Jewish state, a campaign quickly speeded and sharpened by the disaster of the Jewish Holocaust in Europe.

The book describes in terms of individual people how that collision gradually became inevitable, and how the effects of the earlier wars were tempered or aggravated by the initial Arab successes of the 1973 conflict, then by the gradual destruction of Lebanon since the 1982 Israeli campaign against the Palestinians there.

For members of the Aburish clan who stayed amid their roots in villages and towns like Bethany, the post-1967 experience of Israeli occupation and the open revolt this finally bred in December of 1987, has instilled in ordinary people of the region a fierce yearning for the schooling and the opportunities the outside world offers. They look even more than in the past to individual achievement, more easily attainable through education. This, they feel, is the only road to the far more difficult political goals of freedom and eventual statehood, in some kind of inevitable, close relationship with both Israel and the kingdom of Jordan.

"Having established that making money is possible, that comfortable livelihood is within reach," reflects the author, "we relaxed and began to revert to more human values, however simple and ordinary." Today in Bethany, one brother, Rabah, "cannot live without a rose garden towards with he directs time and energy previously used to make money."

The author writes he "put my life on the line and wrote a book about corruption in the Arab world ["Payoff," his first book] because I believed it had gone too far. This dehumanizing phase, the natural result of being an uprooted people lacking all hope, is being assailed by such down-to-earth values as those which sustained Khalil Aburish" in the Bethany of old.

The author concludes: "Perhaps the future isn't as bleak as the past." The reader can only hope that events now unfolding will eventually prove Said Aburish to be right.

John K. Cooley, a correspondent for ABC News, has covered the Mideast since the 1960s.

World Stock Markets

Via Agency France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Dec. 14

Table of World Stock Markets with columns for Amsterdam, Helsinki, Hong Kong, London, Manila, Mexico, New York, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, and Zurich. Includes sub-sections for European, Japanese, and other regional markets.

Table of Exchange Rates for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, and others. Includes sections for Gold, Silver, and other commodities.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A New Jersey player visited the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals in Nashville during Thanksgiving week and had a reason to be satisfied with his trip. The player, Peter Fox of Madison, had qualified with his 15-year-old son, Danny, to play in the National Rookie Pairs, an event restricted to players who have fewer than 20 master points. They began at the Essex Bridge Center in Livingston, New Jersey, won their District title and then finished second overall in Nashville, a remarkable achievement considering that the younger Fox has been playing the game for less than a year.

BRIDGE

On the diagrammed deal from the Rookie final, the Foxes, father and son, sat East and West. They bid just enough to push their opponents to an unmakeable contract of three hearts. Notice that four diamonds would have been beaten by careful defense: North-South must lead clubs, to remove West's entry, and hearts to force one ruff.



East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♣ 1♠ 1♥ 1♠ 2♥ 2♠ 3♥ 3♠ 4♥ 4♠ 5♥ 5♠ 6♥ 6♠ 7♥ 7♠

ACROSS

- 1 Sturdy trees
5 Dessert for ice-cream lovers
10 Black and White
14 Third of a nonet
15 Migratory workers in the 30's
16 Escapee
17 E.H. tale re a visit to the Vatican? (with "The")
20 Passach event
21 "The Purloined Letter" author
22 Place for a serial no.
23 Combustion residue
24 His pen name was Jonathan Oldstyle
26 Phooey!
28 Meantime
32 Colette novel: 1920
34 Part of AC/DC
35 Reply often heard in June
36 E.H. tale of the Kennedy dynasty?
40 Musical talent
41 Elbe, to Napoleon
42 Handbell sounds
43 Make booties
46 Procarously
47 City on the Rio Grande
48 Lower Stobbovia resident
52 Deadly
55 Jewish teacher
56 Overused
58 E.H. tale re a beggar's reformation?
61 Say nay
62 Pulitzer novelist and family
63 Seafood morsel
64 Impresses greatly
65 Kind of crayon
66 Actress Daly

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers indicating starting positions for across and down clues.

WEATHER

Table of weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania. Includes high/low temperatures and weather conditions.

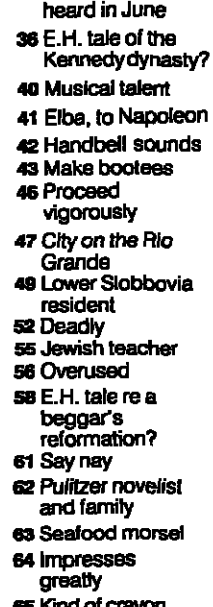
DENNIS THE MENACE



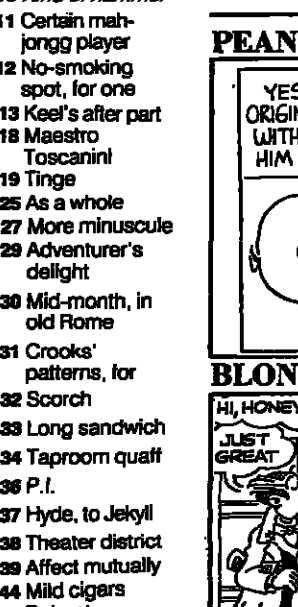
JUMBLE

Jumble puzzle section with a cartoon illustration and a list of words to be unscrambled.

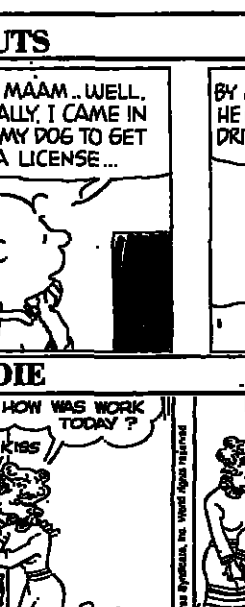
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



ANDY CAPP



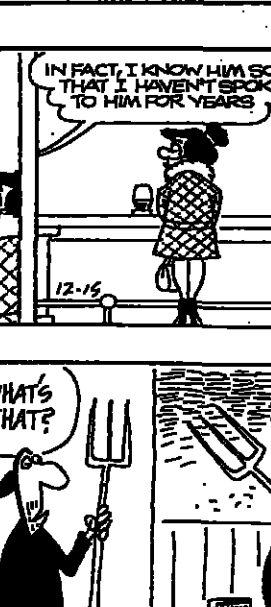
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



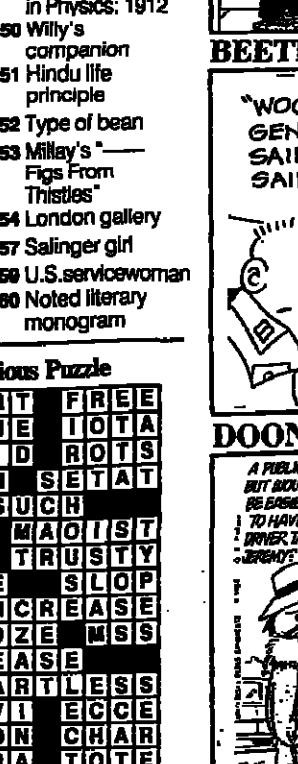
GARFIELD



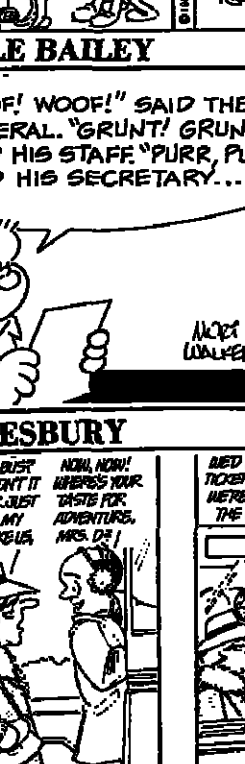
Solution to Previous Puzzle

Grid showing the solution to the crossword puzzle from the previous page.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



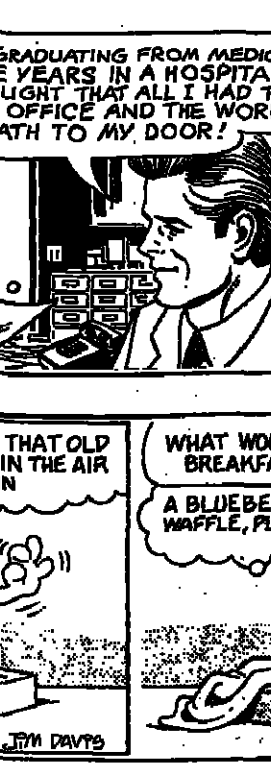
DOONESBURY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements, including 'Fours of Discard', 'Boards', and other promotional text.

SPORTS

Taking the Measure of Two Prime U.S. Basketball Coaches

NCAA Must Give Tarkanian a Jolt

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Defense has been Jerry Tarkanian's specialty. On the court, it is the main reason his career winning percentage ranks second in college basketball history.



Jerry Tarkanian

Tarkanian in some ways is good for college basketball, compelling even, mainly by being close to unique as a coach and character. He takes players nearly all other coaches reject and usually gets them to play hard and with discipline.

He now figures to affect an even more put-upon appearance, of a well-intentioned coach who has suffered for a dozen years in and out of court. Why make the poor man endure more?

Well, partly because Tarkanian has made a handsome living as a roguish coach. As his lawyers and other defenders know, the NCAA does not have available for its investigations many of the usual legal tools; the power of subpoena, for instance. To a great extent, the NCAA must rely on the integrity of its members.

And with such staggering amounts of money involved for bowl games in football and the NCAA tournament in basketball, college officials often choose to fight rather than cooperate.

Possibly, as he has insisted, Tarkanian and his schools were vulnerable and sacrificial at one time, obvious targets for an undermanned enforcement staff and not so cunning as many basketball factories. No longer.

Among active coaches, Tarkanian entered this season first in winning percentage (.825) and seventh in total victories (501). Seems to me, Tarkanian has done rather nicely these last 12 years. Seems to me, his upward mobility has not been interrupted in the least. Seems to me, he slipped away from justice before, at Long Beach State. Seems to me that twice would be once too often.

VANTAGE POINT

work. He took close to the mightiest of the sporting mighty, the NCAA itself, through all manner of legal traps and stalls — and into something like 12 years of overtime.

And he lost. Tarkanian's latest rare defeat, in the U.S. Supreme Court, involved a case more important than noble.

Tarkanian was exactly the proper person to be involved in establishing the NCAA's right to order a school to suspend a coach for assorted rules violations; the NCAA has been chasing him for the better part of two decades.

He was coach at Long Beach State from 1969 through 1973. In 1974, the school was placed on a 1974 probation for basketball and football violations that included excessive financial aid, fraudulent test scores, tampering with transcripts and erroneous eligibility certificates.

By that time, Tarkanian was at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas (UNLV). After the NCAA discovered 33 violations, it placed the Rumin' Rebels on

probation for two years and told the school to suspend Tarkanian for that period.

Had Tarkanian been suspended, he could have retained his tenured position at the university. But he would have had to forfeit, among other things, a six-figure salary that included fees from endorsements and camps, a newspaper column, radio and television shows and 10 percent of the net proceeds from participation in the NCAA tournament.

So principle was not the only force that drove Tarkanian to court.

The NCAA decided to keep appealing each lower-court setback, just in case every coach in the sport that matter did not become pure as the driven snow and all cheating suddenly ceased.

The NCAA ought to nail Tarkanian. A two-season sabbatical, 12 years late, would be entirely appropriate. I thought otherwise until considering how Tarkanian has prospered from presenting himself for so long as America's Oppressed Coach, a Father Flanagan who chews towels.

On Top, Layden Decides to Quit

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — You've heard of the caramel test, of course. It was the test Frank Layden said he gave to prospects while he was basketball coach at Niagara University.

"We'd hand them a caramel candy, and if they took the wrapper off before they ate it, they'd get a basketball scholarship," he said. "If they ate the caramel



Frank Layden

VANTAGE POINT

with the paper still on it, we wouldn't give them a basketball scholarship. We'd give them a football scholarship."

"That was college sports, a world ripe for the lagoon. In the last 13 years, Layden has been a professional basketball coach, first an assistant and then, for the last eight years, head coach of the Utah Jazz.

Last season, in the heat of a playoff game against Los Angeles, Layden and Pat Riley, the dapper and sleek-haired coach of the Lakers, were at the scorer's table, debating a point of order. The game finished. Layden, who weighs about 300 pounds (135 kilograms) and wears owlish glasses, returned to the bench, whipped out a comb and in an exaggerated manner began to slick back his hair, à la Riley.

It brought howls of delight from the fans and a laugh from his good friend Riley, but it also had the benign comical effect of defusing a tense moment for his young team.

In both those instances, and many others — he is widely

known for his wit — Frank Layden did or said the unusual and the comical, and both often for a purpose beyond simply going for laughs. He could needle and draw an insight into the world of big-time sports, both college and professional, and at the same time poke fun at himself, for he was of that world.

"We've overblown sports in this country," he said recently. "We've made them bigger than they should be, the overemphasis on winning, the putting up of false images, the lying. It's like in ancient Rome, when the circus were more important than life itself."

Layden has not been immune to feeling the pressure, to seeing himself a party, willing or otherwise, to some of the hypocrisy. And last week, with his team in first place in the Midwest Division of the National Basketball Association, Layden, 56, quit as a coach, after 33 years at it. He moved to the job of president of the Jazz, for whom he had held the title of vice president basketball operations.

Last season in Utah, before

the team began to rise, he was booed, and it hurt. About a week ago, in Sacramento, California, he was spit on by a Kings rooster. "I don't understand that," said Layden. "Can a game be that important?" He paused. "Sure, we won the game, but I didn't have anything to do with that." Even in anger, it was hard to resist a quip.

He had also bridled at attempts by the league, he said, to muzzle him. He was fined \$10,000 after a game last year for saying the referees were shoddy.

"League officials told me, 'You can't say that, it attacks the character of the league,'" Layden said.

Another aspect of piousness, he said, is the great hype of sports figures. "What we've done in this country is create false gods so that we can sell tickets," he said.

For all this, the owner of the team, Larry Miller, cried when Layden resigned. And last season, when Karl Malone, the star forward for the Jazz, heard rumors that his coach might go to the new Miami Heat, he said he wanted to follow him.

But Layden has his critics among players, too. Adrian Dantley was delighted to be traded to the Pistons, and Darrell Griffith was grim about spending so much time on the bench.

Layden said his definition of a good coach is one who can win with good players. Yet when he had a team that seemed to have the good players, and was a championship contender, he left.

"It was time to go. I felt it in my bones," he said. "I've thought about it for a few years. The NBA can consume you."



The Long and the Short of It

Basketball has its ups and downs. Tuesday in Indianapolis, up was Reggie Miller of the NBA Indiana Pacers. Down was the basketball. In the middle, serving as Miller's ladder, was Dave Hoppen of the Charlotte Hornets. On the side was Michael Holton of the Hornets. In the end, it was the Pacers, 115-105.

Mike Compt/The Associated Press

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

Inside the Revolt in Men's Tennis

WASHINGTON — Fed up with the way their game is becoming run, the Association of Tennis Professionals has decided to break away from the Men's Tennis Council, which organizes the men's tour, and form its own circuit in 1990.

The council earlier this month announced its own fresh tour in a faint hope that it is not too late to get the players back. This does not mean that there will be two tours, because negotiations are likely to continue, but it does mean the politics of men's tennis will be more confusing than ever.

At least some tournament directors and sponsors are caught in the middle, waiting to see which way the wind blows next. "Basically, they are fighting over control of the game," said Donald Dell, chairman of ProServ Inc., and a supporter of the players. "You can talk about circuits and dates and money, but what both sides really are saying is they want to control the game."

This has been a theme in professional sports in the 1980s: players wanting more control — and more money — as sponsorship and interest in pro sports has grown. Last year, Hamilton Jordan, President Jimmy Carter's White House chief of staff, became the ATP's chief executive officer. He said he wanted men's tennis to be run more like

men's golf, where the PGA controls the game. As he made plans for the new tour, Jordan said he was "shocked" to discover the level of commitment by the top tennis pros: 22 of the top 25 players (and 85 of the top 100) have signed contracts to play on the ATP tour. Top-ranked Mats Wilander, Boris Becker, Andre Agassi and Tim Mayotte were among those who showed up when the ATP hosted a news conference during the recent Masters championships in New York; only Ivan Lendl did not, and he refused to discuss his opinions on the subject. (Lendl, Jimmy Connors and Andre Chesnokov are the three top players assigned by ATP.)

Under Jordan's activist leadership, the players have staged a revolt, demanded more of a voice in their tour, and seemed to start their own tour, all in the past few months. They have forced the hand of the Men's Tennis Council, and now that the council has responded with changes, they say it is too late.

In this off-court battle over men's tennis, the players have increased their say in their game. Under the present system, the ATP, the tournament directors and the International Tennis Federation, which runs the Grand Slam events, each have a 33 percent voice in how men's tennis is governed. In a new ATP tour, the players and tournament directors will share control.

Cup play and will allow for an eight-week off-season. Under the current system, players complain that they have no off-season and say that because they are either tired or injured, they don't play as well near year's end.

Their new proposal calls for the season-ending ATP finals to be held the week of Nov. 12.

Late next month, an ATP committee will pick eight tournaments in North America, nine in Europe and two in Asia as premier events that each will showcase five or six of the top 10 players. The top players must play 10 of these 19 tournaments, plus the four Grand Slam events. Thirteen will be \$1 million "World Series" tournaments and six will offer \$600,000 in prize money.

The schedule is "streamlined," the ATP says, cutting about 11 top-flight tournaments from the circuit, but adding more lower-level events. These could include the 11 that lose the top status. The players say this will increase competitiveness and rivalries by having more top players at the same tournaments and will unclutter a calendar that schedules tournaments in Milan and Memphis the same week. No one says it, but they would like to be more like the women's tour, which has been a model of stability.

When the 1989 circuit is completed, the players' plan says they will take over, leaving the Men's Tennis Council out of the business of running men's tennis.

Game, set and match, right? Not so fast. Marshall Happer, the council's administrator, agrees that something must be done about the confusion of scheduling and agrees that the players deserve more control.

"We are redefining professional tennis so there is something really big other than the Grand Slam tournaments," he said. "A lot of people say tennis is so confusing, they just watch the Grand Slams."

Under the latest council proposal for a revamped tour, top players would be given signing bonuses based on their rankings, payable after they fulfilled their commitment to play in 12 tournaments a year.

The 12 major tournaments would include the four Grand Slam events, plus eight others from among a choice of 14. \$1 million "World Series" tournaments and 13 "Super Series" events.

Happer also gave the players a 50 percent voting block in governing the circuit.

Perhaps more important, Happer is trying to woo the players back by talking about sponsorship — or lack thereof. His tour has more tournaments but still lets players choose their dates and sites. And Happer says he can "guarantee" tour stops.

This is a problem for tournament directors. Jordan acknowledged that North American tournament directors have not endorsed the ATP tour, while European tournament directors have. Of concern to some is what will happen if they do not receive "World Series" status from the ATP. Currently, a tournament sanctioned by the MTC knows it will have a couple of the top 10 players. Under the ATP plan, without "World Series" status, a tournament apparently would have to settle for players no higher than the second 10.

"We're proceeding with or without them," Jordan said of the North American directors. "They're waiting to get the best deal."

This might be Happer's only chance. "Tournaments have an opportunity to count and stay in business with us," he said.

Happer also believes Jordan and the players will have trouble marketing the new tour.

Nabisco's contract as sponsor for the Grand Prix runs out in 1989. Right now, neither the ATP nor MTC has a sponsor for 1990.

For the Record

The Olympic super-giant slalom champion, Franck Piccard of France, underwent arthroscopic surgery on his left knee Wednesday and is expected to return to the ski circuit in early January. (UPI)

Mario Lemieux of the National Hockey League's Pittsburgh Penguins will be named Canadian Press Male Athlete of the Year. (AP)

Quotable

Defensive end Dexter Manley of the Washington Redskins, complaining that he is constantly being held: "If I were commissioner, all offensive linemen guilty of holding would get 30 days in jail or one week coached by Mike Ditka." (LAT)

You can talk about circuits and dates and money... but what both sides really are saying is they want to control the game. Donald Dell, chairman of ProServ Inc.

Scoreboard

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Atlantic Division, Central Division, Western Conference, Midwest Division, Pacific Division, and Tuesday's Results.

FOOTBALL

National Football League Leaders

Table with columns for American Football Conference and National Football Conference, listing team offense and defense leaders.

Selected College Results

Table listing results for various college sports including basketball, football, and hockey.

TRANSITION

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association DALLAS — Activated Ray Torrey, forward, from injured list. Waived Steve Allard, guard.

FOOTBALL

San Francisco 49ers — Activated Steve Atwater, defensive back, from injured list.

HOCKEY

Pittsburgh Penguins — Activated Mario Lemieux, forward, from injured list.

Standings

Small table showing standings for various leagues.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Small table showing results for Tuesday's games.

WALSLEY CONFERENCE

Small table showing results for the Walsley Conference.

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ART BUCHWALD

Yule Is Mothers' Day

WASHINGTON — It's the age-old yuletide problem that has no solution. When a couple has four or more children, maybe five or six, depending how many divorces there are in the family, how do they decide where to go on Christmas Day?



Buchwald

Dr. Victor Temple, who specializes in Christmas mental diseases told me, "Fear plays an awfully important role in this decision. If the couple is more afraid of the wife's mother, they would be smart to go with that side of the family. On the other hand if the husband's mother is the strong figure then you opt to go to her house."

"Suppose both mothers are very strong?" "Then you try to get the two of them to come to your house. I can't guarantee this will work because mothers do not feel they are contributing anything to the holiday if they don't cook the dinner. When they are guests on Christmas Day they usually suck a lot."

Find in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — Thousands of Chinese artifacts dating to the Gold Rush days have been found during the past two weeks during excavations of a site for a 20-story bank. The discovery of bottles, pottery, coins and even an opium pipe, indicates the site was a store operated by Chinese merchants in 1850 and 1851. They will be displayed at the Asian Art Museum. The building is assumed to have burned or exploded in a fire, then collapsed.

away from her. We're not talking about cooking as much as holding onto power. The last vestiges of power for a mother are in the roasted turkey and pecan pie. There is no hurt greater than her daughter going to the in-laws on Christmas Day — just as there is no greater wound a son can inflict on his mother than to inform her the family is going to his wife's parents in Minnesota for the holidays.

"How about splitting up the couple — the husband going to his parents' and the wife going to her folks' home on Christmas Day?" "That's no good because the husband's mother or the wife's mother will spend all her time telling the children what terrible spouses they married because they won't spend Christmas with each other."

"Suppose the couple visits one mother on Christmas Eve and the other on Christmas Day." "This is fine unless one of the mothers lives in Florida and the other resides in Michigan."

"We're sort of running out of combinations," I said.

Dr. Temple said, "The most sensible solution is to have both parents come to the couple's house. But sometimes this can't be done because the mothers are entertaining their other loved ones for dinner. No one can fault young marrieds if they insist on staying home and serving their own Christmas meals. But at the same time they're not going to get any kudos for it from their parents. We're talking about an insult that will last forever."

"Fathers don't seem to take much offense over all this." "Most fathers don't care where they eat dinner as long as there is enough gravy and mashed potatoes. The power struggle we witness at Christmas is almost always between the women. It is Nietzsche who said, 'She who has her hand on the chestnut stuffing controls the world.'"

Anne-Sophie Mutter and Her Strad

By Joseph McLeellan

NEW YORK — Anne-Sophie Mutter talks about her violin (25) might talk about a husband or a lover. She has lived with a 1710 Stradivarius for the last six years — half of a phenomenal international career that began when she was 13.



Violinist Mutter: "My Strad is part of my body — the best part of my body."

When everything is working well, "my Strad is part of my body — the best part of my body," the West German violinist says.

But she also thinks of it as "a living thing" with its own moods and peculiarities. Most of the time, discussing this constant partner in concert halls around the world, Mutter sounds satisfied. Occasionally, there is a trace of irritation at the instrument's changeability. And always, there is the feeling of the violin as a person.

"Violinists have every evening a different instrument to respond to," Mutter says. "My violin's sound is always changing in response to different temperatures and levels of humidity and everything else, and because it's in a constant process of development, it is never the same. It is not like a lamp, which looks the same today and tomorrow. My relation with my violin is something I re-create every day."

project on the instrument. So, I had to change violins. With this one, it's the opposite."

Now, Mutter is beginning to feel it might be a good idea for them to take a short rest from one another. "After 120 concerts a year for some years, with all the traveling, it's necessary to leave it for three or four months — just leave it in the case. Otherwise, it's too stressful. I think I will do that. After this tour, which has a lot of temperature change and humidity change, I have to bring it back to Paris and fix some small things. I have no concerts for about seven weeks after Christmas."

While her constant concert companion is out of sight, Mutter's life will undergo a major change: "I am going to be married on Jan. 4. Then we will have three weeks of honeymoon — that's about it. In the middle of February, I start a big German tour, then at the end of March I'm coming to New York and several other places."

Her fiancé, whom she describes as "the most important corporate lawyer in Germany," is Detlef Wunderlich. He is also the president of the film company established by her mentor, conductor Herbert von Karajan, she says, and "he handles a lot of contracts for artists and he is a good friend of [Plácido] Domingo, so he has something to do with music. He also loves music, thank God."

Once she settles into her marriage, Mutter expects to reduce her concert schedule slightly and perhaps spend more time at her home in Monte Carlo. "I usually take off June and July — at least June — and I do nothing at all. Sometimes I will practice, before a premiere, but mostly I just read and go to the cinema. I don't like social life too much. I'm not a person who likes to be with hundreds of people — a few friends, and that's just about it. I like to lead a very quiet life."

Mutter's parents are not musicians — her father, formerly a reporter, is now the editor of the

West German regional daily the Sudkurier. She says her parents knew they were something unusual on their hands by the time she was 5 years old and demanding violin lessons. "They made me start with the piano, because they thought it would be better than violin for a 5-year-old. But that lasted only a few months."

Karajan, introducing the 13-year-old Mutter to the world, described her as the most important violin prodigy since Yehudi Menuhin. Like him and unlike some musicians who start their careers early, Mutter has continued to grow artistically and has weathered the transition from Wunderlich to mature performer with grace and poise. She says she is never nervous before a concert, and was not even when she was a child.

"There was no cause to be nervous. I am always prepared to the best of my ability. I remember Karajan asked me before our first concert, 'Are you nervous?' and I said 'No,' and he was very surprised — he looked at me as though I was some kind of a green man from Mars."

The word "star" gets an emphatic "no" response from Mutter as she questions about concert costumes. "I think of myself as just one of the performers. I don't think of myself as a star — that's a very empty word, 'star.' When I play a concerto, I am simply the composer's interpreter — Beethoven is the star, not me."

She has been playing recitals in Europe since she began performing internationally, but until now all her performances in North America have been with orchestras. The delay was "just a question of scheduling," she says. "I love to play recitals. For one thing, I have more control of the program and of the musical expression — the sound, the phrasing, also the dynamics. It is a much more lively way to make music, much more direct."

She has only one regret about the program: "I would have liked to include something contemporary, like the Partita of [Witold] Lutoslawski. Next time, I will do a more avant-garde program."

One thing she likes about contemporary music is being able to talk to the composer. She has recorded two of Lutoslawski's works for violin and orchestra, Partita and "Chain 2" for Deutsche Grammophon. When she played the music for the composer, she says, "he approved of the way I played the music, but he was unhappy with the second movement of 'Chain 2' — the tempo was wrong, so he changed it. But he already had the wrong metronome mark in the published score. So anyone who wants to know the proper tempo will have to listen to the — ahem — definitive recording."

PEOPLE

'Mississippi Burning' Sweeps Awards in U.S.

"Mississippi Burning," a film about the battle for civil rights in the United States, swept the National Board of Review's 1988 film awards winning best film, best actor, best supporting actress and best director awards. The best foreign film award went to "Women on the Verge of Nervous Breakdown," a Spanish film. Gene Hackman was named best actor for "Mississippi Burning" and Jodie Foster was named best actress for her role in "The Accused." Alan Parker was voted best director for "Mississippi Burning." The other top films in order of their award position were "Dangerous Liaisons," "The Accused," "The Unbearable Lightness of Being," "The Last Temptation of Christ," "Tucker," "Big," "Runaway Train," "Gorillas in the Mist," and "Midnight Run."

Also in the "Walk in the Woods," the Lee Blessing play seen on Broadway earlier this year, and three American musicals including Leonard Bernstein's "Candide," were among the nominees for the 1988 Olivier Awards, which honor achievement in London theater. Besides "Candide," the Musical of the Year nominees are "Becket in Arms," "The Wizard of Oz" and "Blood Brothers." The best actor nominees are "The Secret Rapture," "Mrs. Klein," "On Country's Good," and "Walk in the Woods."

Vladimir Nabokov's novel "Invitation" is to be published for the first time in the Soviet Union. The Russian version by the author. The novel, recounting an adult's infatuation with a 12-year-old girl in the United States, had previously been banned in the Soviet Union. It will be published by the review Intersvyaz Literatura.



Invitation by Nabokov

A set of Cartier jewelry that turned up missing on a flight between Paris and Hong Kong in 1978 has been recovered. A Cartier spokesman said the bracelet, brooch and hairpin studded with thousands of diamonds and sapphires were retrieved by a private detective a few weeks ago, but gave no other details. The set was made in 1957 for the late Niam Dyer, who was then wife of Prince Sadkiraga Aga Khan. Cartier bought the set in 1969. The set is to be displayed at a new Cartier store in Paris.

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